P & O

The 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,215—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 0-0.	Rs. 267-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	on 12th April, 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Miris	3055	in May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,155	Rs. 687-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,257	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her DEPARTURE thence some FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCH "VERAVAL" FOR SALE

THE said LAUNCH can now be seen at BOMBAY, BORI BANDAR, Offers and inquiries may be addressed to

Mr. SHARIFF SALE MAHAMMAD,
Veraval, Junagadh State.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turquin Side	50	25	10
With Single Temple	50	24	18
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	10

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PHŒNIX CHEROOTS & INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BAND).

Manufactured expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot Shape, without straw	per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot Shape, with straw	per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot Shape, with straw	per box of 100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS, Cigar Shape	per box of 100	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS, Torpedo Shape	per box of 50	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS, Barrels		1 12
JAVA GEMS, No. 1	per box of 100	3 8
" " " 2	" "	3 0
" " " 3	" "	2 12
" NOBLES	" "	3 0

We undertake to deliver parcels of Celebrated Trichinopoly and Java Cheroots to any address in the United Kingdom free of all expense, at the following rates:—

	1,000 Rs. a.	500 Rs. a.	100 Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES	112 0	58 0	12 8
TREACHER'S DAWSONS	112 0	64 0	14 8
TREACHER'S THOMSONS	134 0	70 0	15 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS	113 0	59 0	13 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S JAVAS, No. 1	150 0	78 0	16 8
TREACHER'S " " 2	136 0	71 0	15 0
TREACHER'S " " 3	110 0	58 0	12 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs. a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15 8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35 0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45 0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55 0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60 0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65 0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80 0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95 0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.	Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,	Rs. A.
ROYAL ..... per 100	4 12	ROYAL ..... per 100	3 12
EXTRA ..... "	3 12	EXTRA ..... "	3 0
IMPERIAL ..... "	2 12	IMPERIAL ..... "	2 8
EXTRA FINE		FINE ..... "	2 4
GOLD TIPPED... per 50	2 12	PRINCESS ..... "	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).	MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
KUMMEL.	DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).	ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).	FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
KIRSCHENWASSER.	ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.	MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED; LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.

MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.

ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & G WHITE
ILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c.	&c. &c. &c.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 8s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of this Company, in Bombay and Poona, will be closed on Friday, the 5th instant, being GOOD FRIDAY.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from Hongkong and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 2nd inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within 7 days from the landing of the goods; otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Florio Rubattino Company.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Mercantile Bank Buildings.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half year ended 31st December, 1900, at the Rate of Ten per cent per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 9th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 27th ultimo.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1901.

WANTED for the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY, a thoroughly trained and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER of good general education, able to train up students in Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical. One who has had modern workshop practice, combined with theoretical training in the workshops of a Technical Institute, preferred. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 650. Apply sending copies (only) of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 31st May, 1901.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to Two P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth day of April, 1901, for the SUPPLY of one thousand five hundred CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 675 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F. R. I. B. A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd April, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil of RAMJI CHABILDAS, late of Cutch Ferra Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JETHA RAMJI of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vadni Gadi, Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Codicil of the above named deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 30th day of March, 1901.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hat Scarfs, Latest Styles for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOLIDAY RAMBLES round about KHANDALA: see the "GUIDE" by H. Closon. Copies obtained from the Manager, "Anglo-Indian Journal," Apollo Bunder, Bombay, 8 annas.

A YOUNG LADY is open to engagement as NURSERY GOVERNESS or as NURSE to one child out of arms. Up-country preferred. Good Testimonials. Apply "P" care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—2 Second-hand STEAM TRAVELLING CRANES, 5'-6" gauge, lifting capacity 5 tons each, by Ransomes and Rapier, also 2 BULL'S PATENT DREDGING GRABS, all in excellent condition excepting Boilers, which could be replaced new at a comparatively small cost. For further particulars apply to Messrs. JOHN FLEMING & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to take charge of a business. Owner going home. Security required Rs. 3,000.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BUTLER in the mofussil for a District Officer, will be expected to travel with camp. Thorough knowledge of English speaking, reading, writing indispensable. First class references required. Pay Rs. 30. Apply enclosing original references (which will be returned) to "DISTRICT OFFICER," care of "Bombay Gazette."

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS, first class ENGLISH HAMS Ex. s.s. "Sobraon" March 16th and February 23rd at SPECIAL PRICE 10 Annas per lb. Apply COOVERJEE CAWASJEE DUBASH, 16th Military Square Lane.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 1902 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baodora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-Yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all booksellers and railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, containing High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis", Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	15 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
RS. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,
since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
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Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4 000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 11,00 000
Uncalled Capital..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Senwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Re. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."
Sole Proprietors of the following
OLD FAS

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY taken over the AGENCY of AYALA CHAMPAGNE for WESTERN INDIA, and are prepared to offer special terms for the supply of this well known brand to Clubs, Messes, and the Trade.

PHIPSON, & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

ESTATE CYRIL GEORGE DODGSON, I. C. S. DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 42 Act XXVII of 1856, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late CYRIL GEORGE DODGSON, I.C.S., who died at Mauze, in Satara District, on 19th January, 1901, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Mr. R. KNIGHT, I. C. S. are requested to send in the same on or before 1st June 1901, to the said Mr. R. KNIGHT, Satara after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and to claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

R. KNIGHT, I. C. S.
Administrator to Estate.

Satara, 26th March, 1901.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 21 and 21 A, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 4th day of April, 1901, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 12th April 1901, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 628 CAST IRON WATER-PIPES landed at Vizagapatam, from various Steamers, and rejected by the consignees as being cracked or fractured. About 500 of the pipes are only slightly damaged, and are serviceable.

The number and sizes of the pipes are approximately as follows :—

119	Pipes	C. I, 15"
28	"	" 14"
448	"	" 10"
8	"	" 8"
7	"	" 6"
1	"	" 5"
3	"	" 4"
5	"	" 3"
1	"	" 2 1-2"
3	"	" 2"
2	16"	Bend pipes.
1	15"	" "
1	3"	Spigot and Socket.
1	12"	Lengthening piece,

Further particulars on application to the undersigned, or whose premises the pipes may be seen.

For the Underwriters—

STUART HALL & CO.,
Lloyd's Agents, Vizagapatam.

PROCLAMATION FOR SALE.

SECTION 281 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE OF TRAVANCORE.

CIVIL SUIT No. 196 OF 1075.

On the file of the District Court of Quilon in Travancore.

C. M. P. No. 90 OF 1076.

On the file of the District Court of Quilon in Travancore.

Plaintiff.....The DEWAN of Travancore.

VERSUS.

Defendants.....The Travancore Paper Mills Co. (Ld).

WHEREAS the Defendants above named have failed to satisfy the DECREE passed against them on the 29th day of Chingom 1076, 13th day of September, 1900, in Civil Suit No. 196 of 1075 in favour of the Plaintiff above named for fanams 1,03,685 5-4 (Sr. Rupees 25,796-12-4) it is hereby notified that if the Defendants do not satisfy the said Decree by depositing the Decree amount in Court or in any other manner the hypothecated properties named below will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY the 1st Methunom 1076, 14th June 1901, at Punaloor (the spot where the properties are situated) and on the next successive days from Monday the 4th Methunom 1076, 17th June 1901, in the District Court house at Quilon and that the Sale will be of the right, title and interest of the Defendants to the properties described below.

By Order.

S. NEVES,
Shirastadar.

14th Munoni 1076, 27th March, 1901.

SCHEDULE put in by the Sirkar Vakil S. RAMASWAMY SASTRIA on behalf of the Sirkar Plaintiff in O. S. No. 196 of 1075 on the file of the Quilon District Court.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Nedungayam Poonalore in the Kunnatur Taluq, Quilon District, bounded on the North by the River Kulieda and on the South East and West by Forest and containing on the whole by admeasurement eighty-three British statute acres or thereabouts together with the Paper Mill Factory Bungalows, storerooms, Godowns, out-houses and all other Buildings and Trees now being and standing thereon and together with all fixtures, steam engines, Boilers, fixed and moveable machinery of every description including Turbiner machinery plant, stores, manufactured paper, chemicals, raw materials for making paper, house and office furniture, office books and other things in or upon or about the said premises and/or being appurtenant or belonging to the said Paper Mill premises or in anywise connected therewith.

S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
Sirkar Vakil.

6th December, 1900.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD—NOT QUITE

But one hundred and eighty-five
185 RUPEES FOR THREE RUPEES.

Send a Money-order for 3 for six months' Subscription

TO

INDIAN TIT BITS.

FIVE CURRENCY NOTES.

L						
100	SV	6	*	*	*	2
	X					
50	LR	9	*	*	*	4
	P					
20	PT	2	*	*	*	1
	L					
10	LL	3	*	*	*	3
	W					
5	CC	9	*	*	*	5

On your money-order Coupon fill in number where the stars are. The correct guess will win all or either of the notes. If no correct reply the nearest wins. If more than one correct money divided.

Competition closes May 5th.

INDIAN TIT BITS,
43 METCALFE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. K. E. GUEST, Esq. Price Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,242 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Comber cial Bank of India.	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	nil	50
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage..	75			Half yearly. Nil	Nil
Alliance ...	1,500	1,000	all	0	Nil
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345				
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1003 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	12 1-2
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Auxiliary S.S.W. Co., Ld. (Belfary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	99	500	500	dvdRs 30	40
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,930
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	380
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Colm batore S. and W.....	5,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colabas Land & Mills	4,500	700	...	nil	260
Coorla Mills ..	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	355
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	535
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	Nil	150
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	260
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	225
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan Hingu ngchat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	345
Howard and Bullough's ...	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills.....	1,500	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Indian Manfg...	900	500	500	Nil	115
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
James Greaves.	700	1,000	1,000 dvdRs 50		400
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,600	500	500	dvdRs20	220
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	4,000	dvd 5 no dvd	115
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	4,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	250
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	70
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.85	450
Leopold.....	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	570
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	156
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	350
Mahaluxmee..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,705
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,					
Amaroti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	
Muzagon	6,000	250	—	Nil	50
Morarji Gocul dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
Indura Mills..	7,778	100	100	Nil	
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1730
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mill Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	235
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs25	530
Sassoon and Allison ...	3,000	500	500	Nil	300
Union Spinning and Manufac turing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	685
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	452 1-2
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Victoria Assn down	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	200
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badhan Pillo.	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,525xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,050xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N 1	805
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	521
Empire of India Life A.Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	51
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
Jivan Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	153
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	143
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	151
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	100	25	475
oundy & Co	1,008	100	4,000	5	2½xd
reacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	970
hacker & Co..	1,650	100		dvd Rs 8	
electhouse Co...	1,200	251		12	28 1-4xd

In an account of the Punjab Volunteer week, a correspondent remarks :—"Turning to the India Army List we find that Sir W. Mackworth Young is Honorary Colonel of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles. His Honour's house in Lahore is an easy ten minutes' drive from the Camp of his Battalion; and yet he never once came near it, and never once sent an Aide-de-Camp to enquire whether his officers and men were alive or dead. In England such a thing is unheard of, and would not be believed. The Duke of Bedford, who is Honorary Colonel of the Bedfordshire Volunteers, invites his Battalion to Woburn once a year and dines with the officers; a good example which is followed by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Spencer, the Duke of Norfolk, and others.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 2.

2 3 4 per cent. Consols.....	£ 95 15-16 = plus 1-16
3 per cent. Reutes	£101 1-4 = unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	£108 = plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...	£93 5-8 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 1-8 = —1-16
,, at New York.....	59 1-4 = —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17 1-2 = unchg'd.
,, in New York	4·86 1-8 = —1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.
,, Short London Bills	3 5-8 p. c.
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 p. c.
Wheat afloat for U. K.	3,430,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet this morning at yesterday's rates which remained in force throughout the day. Banks would make no concession, and in consequence very little business has been done.

We quote :—

Bank Wire.....	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand...	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' Credits.....	1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs	109 3-4
30 days Japan.....	148
,, Hongkong	143 1-2
,, Shanghai.....	198

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95 and with better advices from Calcutta, it improved to Rs. 95-3 and closed at 1 anna lower.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm to-day with not much business passing, but rates well maintained.

The s. s. "Kelondale" is reported fixed for April loading at 15s. and the s. s. "Marte" for May loading at 15s. 6d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The market has been very quiet to-day with practically no change in rates, and with very little enquiry for any description except gingelly which has been in fair demand, and for which rates have been well maintained.

COALS.

The market has been steady to-day both for ready and forward, but with very few transactions reported.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 38,000 bales. Spot 4 5-8= plus 1-16. Arrivals closed quiet.

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	28,000 bales.
,, last year	13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain.....	16,000 ,,
,, to Continent	15,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands.....	8 5-16 plus 1-8
Futures, month of July	7·93 ,, 8
Do Do Oct.....	7 35 ,, 3

COTTON.

With a fresh advance advised from both Liverpool and New York this morning our market opened firm and dealers asked from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy higher than yesterday. For suttas also an advance was both asked and paid by speculators. This afternoon at Colaba there was a good inquiry for stapled and high class cotton and about Rs. 5 per candy higher was paid for such descriptions. The sales amounted to about 5000 bales, of which shippers took 3,000 and local mills 2,000. For Suttas also there was a fair amount of business done, chiefly among speculators. We quote :—

	Rs.
Bengals fully good.....	140
,, fine	150
Bellatti fully good.....	153
Khandeish fully good	152
Oomra stapled fully good.....	176
,, fine.....	182
Broach fine	202
Bhownugger good.....	162 May
,, fully good.....	180 do
,, fine.....	200 do
Sawginned Dharwar good.....	188 do
Westerns good.....	178 do

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday the 2nd April, 1901.

Cotton	9,667 bales.
Wheat.....	12,563 cwts.
Linseed	18,483 ,,
Rapeseed	29,799 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,408 ,,
Poppyseed	166 ,,
Groundnuts	345 ,,
Castorseed.....	6,070 ,,
Rice	103,740 ,,
Myrabolams	12,134 ,,

GOLD MINING BY ELECTRICITY.

AT the Mysore meeting, Captain McTaggart made an interesting statement in regard to the great scheme under which a considerable portion of the company's mines will be worked by means of electricity. The necessary power for effecting this would be derived, he explained, from the Cauvery Falls, some ninety miles from the Colar gold fields. The scheme was due to the enlightened initiative of the Mysore Government and would cost them half a million of money altogether. It was anticipated that a large saving would accrue to the working of the whole of the mines. The installation, it was expected, would be completed in twelve or fifteen months from now. The great success which had hitherto attended the company's operations would be maintained, the directors considered, for many years to come.

Mr. John Harvey reminded the proprietors that he was the shareholder who moved a resolution that the company should spend its small remaining portion of capital when in 1883, it was suggested that it should be wound up. The shares were then at 2s. He followed up this interesting reminiscence by proposing—and the proposition was carried with acclamation—that £5,000 be voted to the directors, managers, and staff in special recognition of the great success which had attended the operations of the company.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches 29·831
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·816
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded =10 ...	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of wind*	NW. NNW., NE. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	miles 131

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—April 2.

10 p.m.....	79·5

WEDNESDAY—April 3.

8 a.m.....	78·2
10 a.m.....	84·9
2 p.m.....	86·4
4 p.m.....	86·1

The Naples papers contain accounts of a terrible crime, which has just been discovered. Five years ago, Giovanni Miccio married a young woman named Marie Ingino. Afterwards Miccio became the lover of his wife's sister, Gelsomina, and Madame Ingino, his mother-in-law. A feeling of intense jealousy sprang up between Gelsomina and her mother, and the girl instigated Miccio to murder the elder woman. Madame Ingino was decoyed to Miccio's house, where he killed her with a sabre. Miccio and Gelsomina placed the body in a sack and hid it in a cave on Vesuvius. The tragedy was revealed by a sorceress whom Ingino, the husband of the murdered woman, consulted as to her whereabouts. He had been told his wife had gone to America, but he had had no replies to his letters. The sorceress told him his wife was not in America, but that she had been murdered, and her body hidden on Vesuvius. He made a search, and discovered his wife's remains. The sorceress has been arrested as well as Miccio and Gelsomina.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 11-53m., 11-47a. Low water, 5-10m., 5-28a.

Currimbhoy Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, committed Zainulabedin Abdoola and Mahomed Mahomedali, Moguls, to the criminal sessions of the High Court for criminal assault on Kondi, a Hindu girl, aged 12 years. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Sealy, pleader, and Mr. Mirza Hussenkhan, solicitor, defended the accused.

HANUMAN JAYANTI.—Yesterday, was the full-moon day of "chaitra" the birth day of Shri Hanuman, better known as Maruti or the Monkey God. He is an incarnation of Shiv. This God is considered among the Hindus as the most powerful. His birth time is, unlike that of Shri Krishna or Ram, at the dawn of the day. In each and every temple where there is an idol of this God the birth was celebrated yesterday morning with great pomp.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE NUSSAR ABDULLA SALEM.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said the insolvent had furnished security to the extent of Rs. 10,000 for his not leaving the jurisdiction of the court. His lordship extended the interim order for three months.

RE JUSUB SULLEMAN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared in support of a rule calling upon Shahbudin Mohideen and another to show cause why they should not hand over the books of account in this matter to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Manker and Mr. Rustom D. Wadia, who represented Shahbudin and another, said that their clients were willing to give inspection of the books from day to-day.

His lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule, directing inspection of the books to be given from day to day for one month.

RE GORDHAN PETAMBER.

Mr. Davar appeared in support of a rule, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt in not filing his schedule as directed by the court. The learned counsel said the insolvent was adjudicated as such so far back as 1893, and that since that time he had left the jurisdiction of the court. Recently insolvent had settled with Sir Edward Bates and Co. for Rs. 7,000, which sum, he was glad to inform the court, had been handed over to the Official Assignee, through the instrumentality of the opposing creditor, for the benefit of the general body of creditors.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent, said that since the taking out of the rule, the insolvent had filed his schedule.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule with costs from the insolvent's estate.

RE DAVARAM JUGGIVAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvents applied for an interim order. Mr. Jamsetjee Entee a creditor appeared in person and opposed the application. His lordship refused an interim order.

RE YESHWANTRAO KESHEV.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of a creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said the affidavits were filed only that morning. His lordship adjourned the matter for a week, granting an interim order to the insolvent.

RE PRANJIVANDAS CULLIANDAS.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for the personal discharge of his client. Counsel said the insolvent had made a trust of certain of his property which the official Assignee and some of the creditors viewed this with distrust, but counsel said there was nothing to prevent them from filing a suit against the insolvent for setting aside the trust.

The insolvent was sworn, and was granted his personal discharge.

RE MAHOMED GANNY.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Inverarity, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the affidavits were not served in time. His lordship adjourned the matter for a week, giving insolvent an interim order for that period.

RE LALJEE HIRSEY.

Mr. Vedant, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE ANNIE UNDERWOOD.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to join the insolvent's husband in the schedule and petition. The application was granted.

RE JAIKISSON, ALIAS JINABHAI.

Mr. Vedant, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices on the creditors, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Babajee Ramjee; Kison Shivram; Oodhavjee Ramjee and others; Nana Keshev; Damoder Nagar; and Jafferali Fatehali.

WATER IN MUNICIPAL LAKES.

THE following statement shows details of the storage and consumption of water in Municipal lakes for the week ending the 24th March 1901, compared with the storage and consumption for the corresponding week for the year 1900 :—

Date.	Reduced level of the surface of the water in the lake as per gauge readings.		Height of water (above the lowest inlet to the tower available for supply.				Contents available for consumption.	Consumption in last week.
	At the commencement of the week.	At the end of the week.	At the commencement of the week.		At the end of the week.		Millions of Gallons.	Millions of Gallons.
	Feet. T.H.D.	Feet. T.H.D.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
VEHAR LAKE—								
24th March 1901	216·62	216·27	39	11	39	6	3331·90	337·90
25th March 1900	214·93	214·55	37	42	37	5		
TULSI LAKE—			Cts.		Cts.			
24th March 1901	433·10	428·60	60	11	60	00	9867·0	...
25th March 1900	422·49	421·70	49	00	49	00		
PAWAI LAKE—			Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
24th March 1901	157·48	157·32	57	57	57	55	12576·00	...
25th March 1900	155·10	155·21	55	55	55	55		
TANSA LAKE—			Cts.		Cts.			
24th March 1901	398·01	398·01	97	60	97	60	2315·00	...
25th March 1900	396·08	396·33	96	00	96	00		

THE report of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland for 1900, just issued, shows that it stands in need of all the assistance that the patriotism of the thoughtful can render it. For fourteen years under the presidency of Sir Thomas Wardle, J.P., F.C.S., F.G.S., the association has made ceaseless efforts to promote and maintain the industry, and it well deserves an increased membership and active co-operation. An attempt made to secure contracts from the Admiralty and War Office has met but little encouragement.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

SUIT AGAINST THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY, ETC.

JETHMULL RAMNAND AND ANOTHER VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs, who carry on business as merchants in Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendant companies two sums of Rs. 6,037-13-6 and Rs. 1,400-1-8 with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Railway Companies.

The hearing of the case was continued.

Mr. Rivett Carnac, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the plaintiffs, said that, at the close of the last hearing, he was demonstrating that the Companies must have known that railway receipts were documents negotiable in the market, and that money was advanced on them. He had drawn the attention of the Court to the form of the documents and considered that it was conclusive that, when the East Indian Railway put such receipts on the market, they knew they would be dealt with as valuable securities. The question of knowledge did not alone rest on the document, for the Ghaziabad station master had stated he was aware that merchants had dealt with the receipts in the way described. As to the knowledge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, there could be no doubt from the evidence of Mr. Counsell, the Superintendent, that it was generally known that merchants made advances on such documents; for he had said that he knew merchants borrowed and lent money on the receipts, and that such receipts were looked upon as being documents that entitled the holder to take delivery of the goods specified upon them. Counsel said he had called a body of merchants and bankers to show that railway receipts were looked upon in the bazaar as documents of title. That being so, it was not correct to say that the plaintiff's case was estopped on the question of custom. His evidence of custom was directed to two points, one to show that railway receipts were treated in Bombay as documents of title, and also to show that the company had recognised the practice because they had always recognised the person who produced such receipts, as entitled to get the goods. Neither the company nor the mercantile community had treated the document merely as a receipt. In regard to the question of damages, counsel said the proper way to arrive at the amount was to take the value of the bags that had not been delivered, and in respect of which the plaintiffs had given full value to the consignor.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee remarked that the real question was, what loss had been sustained.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was prepared to show that the plaintiffs had suffered no loss.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said their claim was for the value of the missing 625 bags, as the plaintiff treating himself as the owner of the bags, had given credit for the full consignment to Hardyall. He made the claim for loss on the basis of the rate he had sold the bags that were delivered to Messrs. Rallis.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee considered a fair estimate of the loss would be the amount the plaintiff had to refund to Messrs. Rallis owing to the non-delivery of the bags by the company.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac considered that would be a fair way of arriving at an estimate. Counsel then alluded to the question of the usages of trade, and cited works in support of the same, and tending to show that by custom certain documents might become negotiable. Counsel then came to the last point he had to deal with. Assuming that it was open to the Railway Companies to plead in answer to the plaintiff's case that the goods had never been delivered at Ghaziabad, counsel submitted that the defendants had not proved that the goods had not been received by the station staff. He submitted that he had got sufficient from the station master to show that the goods might have been received and had gone

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SWINEY—March 30, at Portmore, Simla, the wife of Capt A J H Swiney, Royal Engineers, of a son.

TAYLOR—March 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of T E A Taylor, of a son.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—March 22, at Nodicherra, S Sylhet, Frederick Butler, of fever, son of the late Colonel John Butler, Emsthett Lodge, Hampshire, England, aged 42.

CARR—March 11, at Bangalore, Arthur Carr, aged 32.

PALMER-SAMBORNE—April 1, at Allahabad, of enteric fever, Constance Harriet, wife of Captain Palmer-Samborne Assistant Judge Advocate-General.

SCOBELL—March 6, at Vrede, S Africa, of enteric fever, John Scobell, Lieutenant, Leinster Regiment, eldest son of the late Rev J I Scobell, of St Leonards-on-sea, and formerly Chaplain of Allahabad.

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Bombay, 4th April.

1. There will be a Presentation at the Corp Club, at 7 p.m to-night (4th April, 1901) to Sergeant-Major Chart, B V A who is retiring from the Corps. All Members of the Corps are invited to be present.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-morrow.

3. Members are requested to send in their Arms and Accoutrements at once to the Head-quarters.

The result of the Honorary Colonel's Prize is as follows :—

		Time.	Hits.	Fire Discipline.	Total.
No 1 Sub-Divn	No 3 Coy...	4	32	8	44
No 4 "	No 1 Coy...	10	25	6	41
No 1 "	No 1 Coy...	8	20	9	37
No 3 "	No 2 Coy...	2	23	6	31

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Adjutant, B. V. A.

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—PREFACE to the AMERICAN Edition.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Wednesday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Punjab, Sind and West Rajputana and a shallow depression has formed over South West Punjab. The barometer has fallen briskly and pressure is comparatively low also in Khandesh and west of the Central Provinces. Pressure is highest to-day in Assam. Thunderstorms have occurred in Assam and North Bengal and thunderstorms, with hail, in Central Provinces. Nagpur reports severe hail storm with some loss of life and property. Dhubri has received three quarters inch of rain, Darjeeling half inch. The temperature has risen rapidly in Punjab, Sind, Gupalut and has fallen rapidly to very rapidly in the North-Western Provinces and Central India, Behar and Chota Nagpur. The temperature is in large excess in the Indus Valley and Gujerat and in moderate to considerable defect in East Rajputana and parts of North-Western and Central Provinces. Conditions continue feebly unsettled in Bengal and Assam and the weather is also slightly disturbed in Punjab, North-West Rajputana and Khandesh, where local dust and thunderstorms may occur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 3RD OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure at Secunderabad, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Indore, Jeypore Karachi, Jacobabad, Lahore and Sirsa, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 9° to 14° in excess of normal at Karachi and Veraval, and the minimum 7° in excess at Bhavnagar. Elsewhere the variations are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Ahmedabad, and the lowest 62° at Jeypore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy in several places.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Nagpur and Calicut, and very light showers at Jubbulpore, Cochin and Colombo.

A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Veraval, Bhavnagar and Surat, but at present it hardly affects the weather in that area. The weather is favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and in the Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901.

OFFICERS' PAY AND EXPENSES.

THE "stinging common-sense," which is so striking a characteristic of those two remarkable volumes "An Absent-Minded War" and "The Army from Within," strongly flavours the article appearing in the columns of a London daily under the nom-de-plume of "P. S. C." In it the writer discusses the questions to which the anonymous military officer devoted his books, and at the outset asks how it is that the personal courage of our officers and their capacity as leaders of men, being such as they are, they seem to fail in purely professional knowledge and experience? And he answers the question by asserting that as compared with the thoroughly professional officers of the great continental armies, the officers of the British army are, to a considerable extent, amateurs. With many honourable exceptions, and these exceptions are fortunately increasing in numbers every year, many officers appear to join the service, with the intention, certainly, of doing their duty, but of not making it the object of their life to study the profession they have chosen, in the same way that a man entering the Navy, or one of the so-called learned professions, does so with the knowledge that his success or failure in life largely depends on the extent to which he masters his subject. For this state of affairs we are glad to find the writer owns that the officer himself is not so much to blame as the system. Undoubtedly one of the intentions of those who abolished the purchase of commissions was to prevent the Army being officered entirely by moneyed men, and to throw it open to those who although not in a position to find the relatively large sums required for the purchase, were yet, by tradition and training eminently fitted to make useful and capable officers. But, says he, as the pay of the officers was not increased, and the expenses of messes, band and so forth were not reduced, the object of the reform was to a certain extent defeated. Again the cost of the officer's special training is as great, if not greater than was that of his original commission by purchase, and the result is that it is impossible for an officer to live on his pay even in the cheapest regiment in the service. They give a fair day's work for the pay they receive, but unless a man is paid for a full day's work he will not give one, and being only partially paid our officers devote the bulk of their time to recreation and amusements, which as "P. S. C." truly observes in most cases have no bearing on their military efficiency.

The arguments contained in the works we have referred to, are strongly supported by "P.S.C.," whose remarks we fully endorse, when he says that the first and most pressing reform required is that our military officers shall be placed in such a position that even the last joined second-lieutenant shall be able to support himself on the pay he receives from Government. That done, as the honourable man, he almost invariably is, he will devote himself more closely to the pursuit of military efficiency, and we shall have a corps of purely professional officers "who will be conscious of the fact that on the extent of their efficiency in their chosen profession depends their future career." Increase their pay and reduce their expenses. There lies the whole solution of the difficulty. They are men who unhesitatingly risk their lives, and lay them down unflinchingly at the call of duty, to uphold the honour of the flag, the integrity of their country. All this has a fine ringing sound about it, but if we examine into the matter closely we find that, paraphrased, it amounts to this that their lives are laid down that the merchants and manufacturers may flourish and prosper. The caravan tracks and railway lines which carry bales of merchandise to newly acquired territory are founded on the bones of braver men whom those merchants and traders never paid, and whose widows and orphans live in needy circumstances, while the men, whose fortunes their dead built up, begrudge to pay another penny in the income-tax to provide for those whom war has bereaved and impoverished. If any man deserves to be fully paid for his services it is he who opens the new markets at the cost of health and limb and life. Yet the Little Englander in particular, and the British tax-payer in general, throws up his hands in vigorous protestation when the Chancellor of the Exchequer asks for more money. The position in which military officers are paid is not consistent with British ideas of justice and fair-play. The tax-payer does not know this because the officer cannot agitate, and he must suffer in silence until the strong man arises, who will insist upon his getting his dues. It only requires the manifest injustice of the thing to be brought forcibly before Parliament, and before the public to ensure wholesome reforms being carried out and we are in hope that the outcome of Lord Roberts's period of office as Commander-in-Chief will involve great changes in this direction as well as in regard to the War Office itself.

Meantime "P.S.C." indicates how and where immediate reforms may be carried out. The injustice of the unnecessarily heavy burdens which weigh upon the officer may easily be removed without involving any appreciable increase in the Army estimates. The number and variety of uniforms can be decreased, their cost to the officer can be minimised—and we are glad to note that a change in that direction has already been decided upon, Government undertaking to supply uniform at cost price,—uniform can be worn regularly as on the continent, and the upkeep of an extensive outfit of mufti avoided. Government should furnish officer's quarters and messes as they do the men's, with all necessaries. Then in the matter of bands Government should be more liberal. A sergeant and twenty men besides a bandmaster are insufficient to make a band, and as everyone knows, there is no military band so small as that. The extra men are paid out of the officers' own pockets, and this amount is by no means inconsiderable in regiments which have reason to be proud of their musicians. The number, officially recognised should be increased to thirty-five as a maximum, Government paying all the expenses of both instruments and music. A few reforms even of this trifling description, would enable the officer to live on his pay, open the door to smart men without private incomes who are now lost to the service, and provide a corps of really professional men which is so urgent a need. The question of officers' expenses is a pressing one, and the recent appointment of men from the Yeomanry and from the ranks to commissions will increase the urgency. On one point all army reformers are agreed, which is, that there is no necessity for special legislation with regard to extravagance, all that is required being that existing regulations shall be strictly enforced in the spirit as well as on the letter, and commanding officers who are found to encourage extravagance in young officers shall at once be removed from their positions.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

LIKE its predecessor, the latest report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, which covers the year 1899-1900, shows the difficulties under which the mofussil municipalities are labouring. The administration of mofussil towns by the local bodies is, variously, good, bad, and indifferent, but however efficient or inefficient the local government may be, most of the authorities have been handicapped by the financial straits to which the epidemics of plague have reduced them. Many of them are heavily weighted with debt and much needed improvements cannot be carried out. Still, while expensive schemes of drainage and water supply may not be undertaken there is no reason why the minor matters of sanitation should be neglected. Mr. Woodburn, the late Commissioner for the Southern Division, found it necessary to refer to this particular point and observed that it was not understood why matters requiring a small outlay could not with a little energy be provided. Taking the sections of the report in the order in which they are presented it is seen that in the Northern Division the income of the municipalities decreased by Rs. 89,859, compared with the previous year and the ordinary expenditure was less than in 1898-99, by Rs. 42,000. Adding the charges on extraordinary and debt account the decrease amounted to Rs. 12,857. There were ten Authorities in debt against nine in the preceding year, Ahmedabad standing at the head of the list with a liability of about eleven and three quarter lakhs. This municipality has further obtained sanction to raise a loan of eight lakhs to complete the drainage scheme, which however was not commenced during the year owing to the stress of the famine. It is proposed to extend the drainage system over the whole city. Broach requires flood protective works, the cost of which will be heavy, while it is also intended to carry out a water-supply scheme which is much needed. The affairs of the Bassein Municipality, which had been suspended, were under the management of the sub-divisional officer. The accounts were discovered to be in "a confused state" and the secretary and a karkun were dismissed. As to the administration of the municipalities in the Northern Division, Ahmedabad, as Mr. Gibb states, stands on a different footing from all the others. The municipal limits were extended during the year, the better to provide for the sanitary control of the extended areas arising on the North and West sides of the town through the development of the Mill industry. The other municipalities in this and the other divisions depend largely for their efficiency on the official presidents and vice-presidents, and it is still the complaint in many places that the non-official members take little interest of the right sort in the affairs of the Board.

Mr. Weir, writing of the Boards in the Surat district, says that the elected members, with a few honourable exceptions, are more keenly alive to the privileges and reputation of their position than to its responsibilities. In the Central Division Mr. Cumine, the Commissioner, finds that the average attendance of members at the meetings was unsatisfactory. In thirty-three of the sixty-two municipalities in the division the year's expenditure exceeded the receipts. The excess was strikingly large in Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Nasik. It was mainly due to heavy expenditure on plague measures, but Ahmednagar also incurred special expense on the improvement of its water-supply. The financial position of the latter Authority was such that it was quite unable without further Government aid to pay its debts and a grant of Rs. 59,000 in addition to one of Rs. 60,000 previously made for plague expenditure, was recommended. Trimbak in the Nasik district has suffered heavily from repeated epidemics of plague and, says the Collector, "the municipality is now absolutely bankrupt and only struggles on by means of the pecuniary aid afforded by Government." The Municipal Boards of Poona City and district are favourably commented upon. The Lonavla municipality, it is observed, has worked well under guidance of its vice president, Dr. H. Cooke, the railway medical officer. The Collector points out, in view of the rising importance of the place, that it is desirable that a regular scheme for the future sanitation of the station as well as of Khandalla, should be drawn up. In the Southern Division there were some irregularities in the accounts at Sirsi and a karkun was dismissed. The attendance of commissioners at the meetings was not good; at Belgaum twenty out of the twenty-five members failed to attend the requisite number of meetings, while at twelve other places the number of such defaulting administrators was "undesirably large." The summary of the wants of the several localities in the division shows that, with the exception of Hubli, all the above Ghat districts stand in need of a plentiful water-supply. In Hubli the want has been met by a large expenditure on well executed water works, but the financial difficulties of the other districts oblige them to be content with wells and tanks. There is not precisely the same story of financial stress to tell of the local bodies in Sind as a whole. Plague has of course affected Karachi, but the position of the municipality is sound, though the report which bears the name of the late able Commissioner states that the financial stability is at the cost of "very heavy and unpopular taxation and no loans can be taken up for making the town more sanitary owing to the uncertainty whether fresh outbreaks of plague might not render the municipality unable to repay them."

IRRIGATION REVENUE.

IF the Viceroy should, by any chance, stumble across the Bombay Irrigation Revenue Report, it ought to give His Excellency great joy. The record is bald enough to gratify even Lord Curzon's condensing zeal, which, like that of any other Editorial Pontifex, applies only to the effusions of other people. "Boil it down," is a very excellent instruction in its place, but when its application leaves nothing but bare bones to be served up, the result is somewhat less than satisfying. Applied to irrigation, for instance, it leaves the subject as dry as an empty tank. In this report we have statistics in battalions, and by way of relief, we have them in lines which look like prose. With a strong exercise of the imagination, however, the record can be made to yield matter of interest, because it deals with irrigation on which the salvation of wide tracts of country must depend. Although it only covers the revenue side of the subject, it gives an idea of the extent to which cultivation in the Presidency, apart from the thirsty Province of Sind, hangs and, in the future will depend, upon the artificial canals intended to supply moisture to the arid soil when the skies deny the precious gift. There were thirty-six irrigation works in progress during the past year, on which a capital outlay of over two crores and sixty-nine lakhs was expended. Many of them designed for storage purposes were completed. The capital expenditure was mainly incurred on the Nira Canal and the Maladevi and Shetpal Tanks constructed as protective works; on the Mutha Canals which is a productive work, and on the Kheri Cut and the Gokak Canals. The Shetpal Tank served the purpose of a famine relief work. The revenue realised on account of irrigation amounted to over seven and a quarter lakhs, an increase of Rs. 28,788. There was a gross area of 884,491 acres under command, of which 316,425 acres is the present irrigable area. The number of acres actually irrigated was 104,624, and the working expenses amounted to over three and a half lakhs, the net result compared with the previous year being that there was an increase of 775 acres in the area receiving the benefit of irrigation and of Rs. 10,940 in the net revenue. In the kharif areas a greater extent of land was irrigated than in 1898-99, but the rabi area so treated was less than in the preceding period. Including the balance of unrealised demands at the beginning of the year the total irrigation revenue demand for 1899-1900 was over nine lakhs. At the close of the year there remained unrealised Rs. 1,88,623, a great deal of which has since been recovered. Only a comparatively small proportion of the amount not yet collected is stated to be outstanding owing to inability of persons to pay the dues on account of the famine. The working expenses increased by Rs. 17,848, the additional cost being spread over all classes of works with the exception of those of a protective nature. On the Jamda Canals in the Central Division, there was a big increase in the expenditure, due to the employment of famine sufferers in clearing the right and left bank Canals of silt, a piece of work that was doubly useful as it gave relief to the people and put the canals in good order. In other divisions and districts the occasion was taken to employ the famine stricken people on works in connection with irrigation schemes.

THE large total of 102 deaths from plague in one day has been recorded at Benares. The deaths from this cause during March numbered 1,380.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. R. G. Currie, resulted in the election of Mr. F. W. Bickel, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, in a case tried before Mr. Justice Crowe and a common jury, a Mahomedan named Farzandali Lal Mahomed was convicted of biting off the nose of his wife in a fit of jealousy, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THE Post Office authorities in the Punjab are doing all in their power to suit the convenience of residents and visitors in Simla during the season. The system of private letter boxes, which was tried experimentally last year will be continued; a new delivery office has been opened at Chaura Maidan; and the number of clearances of street letter boxes has been increased, while the clearances have been brought nearer the hours of despatch than last year.

IN the year 1897, while in medical charge of the Rajahmundry Central Jail, Lieutenant-Colonel Sarkies, I.M.S., was censured by the local Government on the representation of the Surgeon-General in Madras. Later the Surgeon-General appears to have relented so far that he "advised that Colonel Sarkies might now be considered to have purged himself of his offence." Lord Havelock's Government, however, declined to withdraw the censure, and last December Colonel Sarkies appealed to the Viceroy asking for a full consideration of his case, and praying for a transfer "to some province directly under His Excellency's Government to prove by his conduct and hard work that he has not been justly dealt with in this matter." This petition has apparently met with a favourable reception, for in one of the garrison orders issued recently at Bangalore it is announced that, under instructions received from head-quarters, Madras Command, the services of Colonel Sarkies, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India. The man with a grievance is sometimes also a man with a case.

THE Rev. Thomas Smith, Vicar of Walkley, Sheffield, died recently. He was one of the few persons privileged to read their own obituaries, a Sheffield newspaper, some years ago, announcing his death, and publishing an appreciative notice of his career. On the next day Mr. Smith preached from the text: "Can these bones live?"

THE PROTECTORATE.

THE Third Volume of Dr. Gardiner's "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate" opens with the formal inauguration of the Protectorate under what was known as the Instrument of Government, otherwise the new Constitution drawn up by a Committee of Military officers after the Dissolution of the Barebone's Parliament. The Protector, being recognised as the "single person" who, in conjunction with the representatives of the people, was to exercise supreme authority, was required by the same document to call a Parliament every three years. In conformity with this provision, a General Election took place in the following September, and then at once arose the difficulty—which ultimately proved insoluble—of reconciling the pretensions of Parliament, elated by their victory over Charles I., with the authority of a Chief Magistrate who claimed to exercise the same prerogatives, and was a King in all but name. Cromwell was driven to rely upon the Army as the sole safeguard against Parliament declaring itself perpetual, and establishing a system of religious intolerance which he was determined to prevent. The House of Commons, on the other hand, felt that by accepting the Instrument of Government and the authority of a "single person" they were giving away all that they had fought for in the Civil War. Cromwell was alarmed for religious liberty, the Parliament for political liberty; and, as Dr. Gardiner frequently repeats, no compromise was really possible. Giving Cromwell all credit for sincerity, he was probably conscious that the absolute supremacy of any one religious sect, especially the Presbyterians, would be more dangerous to his Government than the rivalry of half-a-dozen discordant ones, too much occupied with their own dissensions to think of combining against himself. The complete sovereignty of the House of Commons would probably have given this exclusive position to the Presbyterian Communion, and Cromwell may have felt that in fighting against this he was fighting for his life. As a matter of fact, the House of Commons never did accept the Instrument of Government in its integrity, and the end was that in January, 1655, after the House had sat its allotted period of five months, he dissolved it, and carried out the new Constitution by his own authority. As Dr. Gardiner points out, the idea of appealing to the nation at large to arbitrate between them had occurred to neither Party, and, if it had, the result would hardly have been satisfactory. The mistakes of James II. called forth such a burst of national feeling that William III. was able to do nearly what he liked. But the country was not ripe for general toleration in 1650. Cromwell, so far, was in advance of his age, and was determined to rule as he thought best for those "committed to his charge," whether they liked it or not. Dr. Gardiner offers this apology for Cromwell's usurpations; but he sees that those who adopt it must finally abandon several historical prejudices, which, indeed, as Mr. Morley says, have already begun to disappear. Those who condone Cromwell cannot with any propriety condemn Charles.

Government, as Dr. Gardiner admits, may be Constitutional without being parliamentary, and he thinks that Cromwell really desired to act in conformity with Constitutional principles. That, however, is only to say that he was willing to admit the popular assembly to a share of political power, retaining in his own hands all the time the means of over-riding their decisions. This, no doubt, is the Constitutional as distinguished from the Turkish or Russian system; it was Constitutional Government as understood by the Tudors and the Stuarts. But in the Seventeenth Century the people of England had outgrown this particular form of it; and the failure of both Charles and Cromwell was due to the same cause. Neither of them saw this, for Cromwell, of course, was only reviving, under another name, the methods that brought Charles to the block. These reflections naturally lead to the consideration of another question upon which we do not quite agree with Dr. Gardiner. Referring to the Royalist risings in 1655, he asks how far national feeling was in favour of the Stuarts, and compares the statement of Thurloe on this subject with that of Clarendon, inclining, indeed, to agree with the latter, but scarcely, we think, making enough of one very important fact which seems to be unquestioned. The Royalist prisoners in '55 were everywhere objects of popular sympathy; but the point is that, when put upon their trial, convictions could only be obtained by means of packed Juries. And Dr. Gardiner seems to forget the almost invariable tendency of mankind to look back upon past evils as something lighter than those from which it is at present suffering. Whatever reasons the English people may have had for finding fault with Charles's Government were forgotten in the vexatious and harassing interference with social liberty—with long-cherished habits, customs, and amusements—that accompanied the Commonwealth. To say that feelings of personal loyalty survived only among a comparatively small minority is surely untrue. The execution of Charles. I had revived and kept alive that sentiment wherever it had begun to fade.

The more it appeared that Cromwell relied upon the Army, the more did Parliament endeavour to reduce its strength. They prepared to disband nearly half the force, and to cut down its pay and allowances. If they had succeeded in this, they would, it is fair to argue, have succeeded in more. But to attempt such measures and to fail in them is fatal. The soldiers did not much relish Cromwell's resort to Personal Government. But both the Protector and the Army found now that they were necessary to each other and that only a close union could save them from the common enemy. We have no space to follow Dr. Gardiner through his account of Cromwell's provincial administration by means of districts placed under the control of Major Generals. Of these there were eleven. But the Major Generals and the local magistrates did not get on together very well, the former being anxious to carry out the system of "moral order" in the strictest sense, while the latter were reluctant in many cases to interfere so abruptly with the ancient ways of the people. As for the Puritan doctrines of morality and Sabbatarianism, it is clear from Dr. Gardiner's account of Cromwell's dealings with the Corporations that the people would have none of them. Mayors and Aldermen might be fined or imprisoned, or deprived of their offices; but the attempt to suppress cakes and ale was a signal failure. What might have been accomplished had the fanatics proceeded with more caution, good sense, and moderation, we cannot tell. But the bottle and the tankard found powerful allies in men who, without caring for such things themselves, were shocked by edicts prohibiting young men from walking in the fields on Sunday, stopping the water supply on the same day, and cutting off the means of cleanliness as a mark of respect to godliness.

WE must now turn to Cromwell's Irish and Foreign policy, the account of which is compressed by Dr. Gardiner within convenient limits. Of the "Cromwelian Settlement" of Ireland it is almost enough to say that Dr. Gardiner, Mr. Froude, and Mr. Prendergast should be read together, and the conclusion left to every man's sober judgment. Dr. Gardiner admits that for Cromwell's original scheme there was something to be said, if it could only have been carried out in its integrity. But this he seems to think was impossible. Mr. Froude, on the contrary, believes that the plan was feasible; and that, if it could have been persevered with and steadily maintained for one generation, the Irish Question, as we know it now, would never have arisen. We cannot here plunge into that bottomless controversy. It may be that Cromwell did not understand Ireland; as he certainly did not altogether understand the state of Europe. Neither his education nor his breeding had fitted him to take broad views of Foreign politics; and Lord Bolingbroke has pointed out what misfortunes he helped to bring both upon Europe and England by adherence to the obsolete tradition that Spain was still the Power to be feared; whereas it was France which was now the rising Power in the Western world, while Spain was steadily on the decline. "Cromwell," we read in the "Letters on History," "either did not discern this turn of the balance of power, or, discerning it, was induced by reasons of private interest to act against the general policy of Europe." Dr. Gardiner says nothing about the Balance of Power here referred to, but perhaps we shall hear something about it in his next volume. Bolingbroke mentions a report, traceable, he thinks, to Thurloe, that Cromwell before his death became aware of his mistake, and had commenced negotiations with Spain with a view to combining against France. "If this is a fact" he adds, "little" as I honour his memory, I should be sorry that he died so soon."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEW MOVE BY COLONEL PLUMER.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A move has been made in an entirely new direction by Colonel Plumer, who has occupied Warmbaths Mylstroom on the Pietersburg Railway. Hitherto Pinaarsriver has been the most Northern British post.

The Boers have been largely utilising the line for the distribution of ammunition and supplies from Pietersburg.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Owing to the renewed activity of train wreckers the night service North of Naauwpoort has again been suspended.

The refugees returning to the Rand are detained on the border.

Large parties of the invaders of Cape Colony have re-crossed into the Orange Colony and only small and scattered parties now remain in Cape Colony.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

LONDON, APRIL 2

Count von Bulow is visiting Northern Italy and had a brief but cordial meeting with Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier to-day at Verona.

AGUINALDO'S ALLEGIANCE.

Aguinaldo has sworn allegiance to the United States.

THE MUTINY IN THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

RINGLEADER SHOT.

The majority of the Kumassi Mutineers have been shipped to Sierra Leone.

One of the ringleaders of the mutiny has been court martialled and shot.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL YEAR.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons, said he had communicated with the Government of India regarding the suggestion of the Royal Commission to make the financial year end on the 31st December, but he did not anticipate its adoption.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that Li-hung-chang, in an interview, admitted that the Manchurian Convention was still unsigned, but he was convinced that China must and will ultimately sign it.

THE KOREAN CUSTOMS.

Mr. Melevy Brown, chief of the Korean customs, has been reinstated in consequence of the strong protests made by the British Minister.

THE COMMONS ADJOURNED.

The Commons have been adjourned until the 18th April.

THE VICEROY'S SHIKAR.

VICEROY'S CAMP, APRIL 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party moved their camp ten miles this morning. In the afternoon they found a large tiger, which Colonel Gordon shot. The dak pony bolted into the jungle with the Viceroy's mail bag, and arrived late yesterday evening. The weather is hot in the day-time, and cool at night. A telegraph line has been laid in the camp under the management of Mr. Macmahon, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Jelunga left here, (Calcutta boats) yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

APRIL 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 5-8
Bar Silver	27 1-8

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF RACES.

SHIP'S boats (service rig) race to start at 3 o'clock. Course No. 14.

Yachts handicaps race in two lots, one to start at 3-15 and the other at 3-30. Course No. 3.

'Tomtit' class race.—Start at 3-35 p.m. Course No. 14.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A meeting of the Parsee Panchayat was to be held for the election of several new members on the 1st April, K. B. Naorojee, the President of the Panchayet daily invited a few Parsee gentlemen to meet him in order to ascertain their views about the nomination. At one of the meetings, Mr. Gardheria called attention to the food supplied by the cook in the Daramsala. The President promised to investigate the matter in the interests of Parsees visiting Ahmedabad.

A CURIOUS report about the relations of Italy to the other Powers of the Triple Alliance is being circulated in the Italian and French Press, and to some extent also in Austria. The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" says: It was started by a Hungarian Opposition paper, which alleged that it had received the information from a member of the Vienna Foreign Office, and is to the effect that Italy next year, will notify that in May 1903, when the Triple Alliance Treaties expire, she will not renew them. Without such notice, the Treaties would continue to be in force; so that Italy, if she intends to free herself, must, of course, signify her intention by the date mentioned. In the best informed quarters in Vienna, however, it is very much doubted whether Italy has made up her mind either one way or the other; and the announcement in certain Italian and other papers that a resolution in favour of discontinuing the alliance has already been taken, or is about to be taken, is regarded here as a device to dissuade Italy's two allies from depriving her of the advantages she gained in the existing Commercial Conventions."

AGGREGATE SCORE PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Kampta Singh, 19th Bombay Infantry, has won the prize open to competitors at the Meerut, Bangalore, Poona, Secunderabad, Mandalay and Quetta meetings with an aggregate score of 95. Usman Khan, 1st Madras Lancers, was second with 94, followed by representatives of 1-2 Gurkhas, 29th Punjab Infantry and 30th Madras Infantry, with 93 each.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

The casualties in General Gaselee's force to 25th March are now reported. They include the deaths of seven sepoys and followers only.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The Plague mortality is still enormous, but to-day's returns show a cessation of the rapid increase which startled India last week. The decrease for the moment is stationary in the Bengal Districts. Plague is increasing slowly in Calcutta and the N.-W. Provinces and Punjab, while in the Bombay presidency it is decreasing. The total deaths last week in the whole of India numbered 11,480 against 11,500 in the previous week and 5,176 in the corresponding week last year.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Hutchinson, Director of Military Education, has been granted six months' extension of leave at Home and Captain Lloyd, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, four months' extention, while Lieutenant Crawford, Governor's Body Guard, Bombay, returns to duty.

Major-General Macleod arrived at Meerut on Sunday, and took over charge of the Meerut district in succession to Sir Bindon Blood.

Major F. B. Richardson, Second-in-Command, 3rd Bengal Infantry, has been granted 12 months' leave to England.

The following movements take place in relief of Native Infantry Regiments in the Bombay Command:—The 9th Bombay Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan to Hyderabad; the 19th Bombay Infantry, from Chaman to Malakand; and the 29th Bombay Infantry, from Malakand to Chaman. The 2nd Grenadiers stand fast at Bombay, the 13th Bombay Infantry do likewise at Deesa, as also do the 23rd Bombay Infantry at Quetta.

CALCUTTA CENTRAL STATION SCHEME REJECTED.

The Calcutta Central Station Commission has reported against the central station scheme on the score of expense, but in favour of the new bridge over the Hughli, and of connecting the line between Howrah and Sealdah.

MURDER IN THE JUBBULPORE JAIL.

A sensation has been caused in the local jail. A Burmese struck a Hindoo convict on the head. He died shortly afterwards. Two years ago, at about the same time, a Hindoo killed a Burmese.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, presiding. There were also present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula' Messrs. James MacDonald, G. Lund, Khershedji Nusserwanji Wadia, Fazalbhoy Vishram, Sundernath Dinanath Khote, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. Ismail Janmahomed.

PAYMENT TO MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, special Branch:—"I have the honour to state that Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas have now completed, on behalf of Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster, the contract for the supply and fixing of the machinery, ejectors and mains, and have also completed, on their own behalf, the contract work of the corset within of the engine-house, Boiler-house, &c., the final tails for both these works are in course of preparation, but it must necessarily be some time before they are finally settled, sanctioned and paid. In the meantime, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas have written to me asking that they may have an advance of Rs. 27,000. I find that about Rs. 9,000 will be payable on the bill for air-mains, &c., Rs. 25,000 for fixing the ejectors, &c., and not less than Rs. 12,000 for the construction of Engine-house, &c. I would, therefore, recommend that an advance of Rs. 50,000 be paid to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on account of the contract with Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster and Rs. 5,000 on account of the contract for the construction of the Engine-house, &c., making a total advance of Rs. 25,000."

It was resolved to pay Rs. 25,000 to Messrs Richardson and Cruddas.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following letter from the Chief Accountant was recorded:—Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Dubash's bill for the supply of diet, &c., at the Arthur Road Hospital, during February last, aggregated Rs. Rs. 1,223-5-1.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S PASSAGE MONEY.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that an expenditure, amounting to £76, has been incurred by Mr. Santo Crimp on account of the Drainage Department for the purpose of defraying the Deputy Executive Engineer's (Drainage) passage money, advertisement charges, &c. As this charge is for 1900-1901, and cannot now be met by a transfer of funds from savings in the Budget heads of the Drainage Department, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to defray it from Surplus Cash Balance which, as will appear from the statement circulated to the Corporation for the current month, amounts to Rs. 4,80,488-10-7. The equivalent of £76 is estimated in round figures at Rs. 1,150 at the present rate of exchange."

The Committee gave sanction to defray the expenditure amounting to £76 from Surplus Cash Balance

KUTCHRA CARTS ON FORAS ROAD.

Mr. Merwanjee Kaikhusroo, solicitor, had sent a letter to the Corporation, forwarding a copy of the judgement delivered by Mr. P. H. Dastoor on the 5th November last, in proceedings instituted by him against the Municipal Commissioner for abatement of nuisance caused by the stacking of kutchra carts on Foras Road, and making remarks and suggestions. The Committee resolved to send the letter to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

ACCEPTANCE OF A TENDER.

The following letter from the Commissioner was then considered:—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the construction of a storm water drain between Gilder street and Gilder lane, five tenders have been received, and when tabulated they work out as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Messrs Alli Mahomed Kassam & Co	6,247-221
2 Messrs Kaufali Abdulali & Co	6,311-819
3 Messrs Dedrain Keshavji & Co	6,451-150
4 Mr Vishnu Hari Athavale	6,815-801
5 Messrs Sayaji Naguji & Co	6,908-025

As the tender of Messrs. Alli Mahomed Kassam and Co. is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. 6,247 plus Rs. 23 for road repairs and Rs. 752 for 10 per cent. establishment and contingencies."

As recommended by the Commissioner, the Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Alli Mahomed Kassam and Company for Rs. 6,247-221.

The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday next.

A REMARKABLE indication of how slow the Oriental mind is to grasp the advantages of quick transport by our railways, writes the "Englishman," is afforded annually in Calcutta during the Eid festival. Once a year at this season there comes up to the city from the North-West Provinces for sacrifical purposes an enormous flock of sheep, which is driven the whole way by Hindu herdsmen, the journey occupying from two to three months. This year owing, perhaps, to some miscalculation, or because of the unusual heat, the sheep did not arrive in Calcutta till Saturday, or only one day previous to the festival. Both sheep and herdsmen were in a most pitiable condition on account of the forced marches they had made during the last week. The animals were sold to pious Moslems at prices ranging from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8 a head, which is considerably below the average.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

TRIUMPHS OF THE SILVERSMITH.

ART AT DARMSTADT.

MRS. BROWN-POTTER IN COMEDY.

LONDON, MAR. 15.

If there is any English actor or actress who looks with a jealous eye upon the growing practice of importing Americanth plays, with American scenery, properties, and costumes, and some times American companies, he or she may be consoled to know that the system is not limited to this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Arthur Collins has completed arrangements for the reproduction of the last Drury Lane autumn romantic drama, "The Price of Peace, at the Broadway Theatre, New York, and subsequently at McVickers's theatre in Chicago, with all the original scenery, costumes, and mechanical effects. Mr. Collins has, indeed, already sailed for New York to supervise the production, accompanied by his stage manager, master carpenter, and other officials. It is to be hoped that the American protectionist tariff will present no obstacle to the importation of this enormous amount of theatrical material. This is, we believe, the enterprising Drury Lane manager's first visit to America, and it is understood that he will, before returning, make a round of the leading American theatres in the eastern cities, there to gather what are known as "wrinkles," if any are to be found.

Giacometti's play on the subject of Marie Antoinette, in which Madame Ristori made more than one appearance on the London stage, dealt, it may be remembered, with the tragic latter days of the unhappy Queen's life. The play which M. Pierre Berton has written for Mrs. Langtry, and which is to be translated by Mr. Clemont Scott for production at the Imperial Theatre, is, on the contrary, confined, as its title, "A Royal Necklace," indicates, to the mysterious episode of "Le Collier de la Reine," familiar to all readers of the elder Dumas's historical romance and Carlyle's brilliant essay. The author, however, has—with some disregard, it would seem, for dates—contrived to introduce into his story Count Fersen, whose perilous efforts to save the Royal Family in their fight have been ascribed to a romantic passion for the Queen. The young Swedish officer, who will be played by Mr. Robert Taber, is in fact the hero of the play. The story of the diamond necklace, however—albeit the principal personage in that strange episode was no less a person than the Cardinal Prince de Rohan—could hardly be woven into a romantic play without some liberties with history, and if M. Berton has handled his materials skilfully Mrs. Langtry's patrons are not likely to complain. Mrs. Langtry will play the Queen, and Mr. Cecil Raleigh will appear as that daring intriguer, the Countess de Lamotte. The transformation of the Imperial, which would hardly be said to have been a commodious or well-planned theatre in the past, is now rapidly approaching completion, and the adventurous lady to whose enterprise we owe this change counts upon commencing her season with the new play about the 18th of April.

Mr. Russell Vaughan's "Mystical Comedy," originally brought out at the Parkhurst Theatre at Holloway on the 3rd of October, 1898, is to have another and a more promising trial at the Avenue, under the management of Mr. Herbert Sleath and Mr. Willie Edouin, when Mr. Charles Hawtrey transfers "A Message from Mars" to the Prince of Wales's. Like the beautiful story of Lycius and Lamia, for the idea of which Keats was indebted to that curious store of wild imaginings, Philostratus's so called "Life of Apollonius," Nicandra has for its heroine a beautiful serpent woman. The part will be played at the Avenue by Mrs. Brown-Potter, who, if she can avoid the temptation to be too serpentine, may find in it good opportunities. The piece has, we believe, been improved by the author since the trial performance referred to.

The present collection at the Burlington Fine Arts Club is restricted to examples of European origin, and, so far as possible, nothing later in date than the close of the seventeenth century is shown. This ensures a certain unity in the series, and also historical sequence, which is not, however, observed in the arrangement. The series, in point of time, does not begin in the catalogue until Case M is reached. But when the classical pieces, few in number, are reached, the craftsman, especially, will find them of the utmost interest, while the casual visitor, whose technical knowledge is small, will discover in Mr. Gardner's Introduction of the catalogue that they were produced by the most ancient of all methods, "embossing or stretching with the hammer,' and are unsurpassed by later examples. But it requires no technichal knowledge to appreciate their loveliness of form and fine simplicity of ornament—a simplicity often disdained by mediæval and modern masters of the art.

The earliest example is a rare late twelfth or thirteenth century chalice, supposed to be French, in Case H. and after this, German and French work is more fully represented than English. By far the greater number of chalices, reliquaries and monstrances come from Germany, but for beauty in design and in the application of enamels there are few pieces of ecclesiastical plate to compare with the Italian ciboriums of the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in Case N. The only specimens of English workmanship of the fifteenth century are the almost unique censer and incense lent by Lord Carysfort (Case L), that were found when Whittlesea Mere was drained in 1850, and are supposed to have been part of the treasure of Ramsey Abbey. Dom ... plate is not so rare, and of course, when it comes to a later period the collection is richest in English work.

As time went on, and the silversmith perfected his technique, he had a tendency to grow elaborate and ornate, to forget the artistic value of plain surfaces, to overload his design with detail. His technical ability was simply amazing. It seemed as if there were nothing he could not do. He rivalled the sculptor in his figures, he seemed even to try to emulate the painter in his colour, until, frequently, his one object, you would say, was to display his skill and dexterity. Cellini did not monopolise the vanity, the swagger of the silversmith. You cannot read it more plainly in his memoirs than, for instance, in the two statuttes in Case O, to which Mr. Gardner calls special attention: St. Christopher with the Infant Christ on his shoulders, and St. Sebastian, stuck full of arrows, both South German work, lent by Mrs. Werner, and both so elaborate that wonder at the elegant minuteness of the work leaves less scope for plessure in its beauty. Or, again, you are more impressed with the evidence of the artist's labour than with his actual achievement in the sumptuous cup lent by Mr. Pierpont Morgan (Case F, No. 1), long attributed to Cellini, but recently proved the creation of an Augsburg silversmith—it is not only the painter who loses by the new scientific or "destructive criticism." The cup is a marvel of ornament, with its little Roman and Punic horsemen, in high relief, pursuing each other round the bowl, its enamels, its wealth of flowers and foliage, its scrolls and grotesque masks—in a word, its endless detail. Gorgeous elaboration, again, is the characteristic of the ewer, long—and it is now said mistakenly—called the Queen's Cellini, as well as of the Nautius cup, lent by her late Majesty (Case L., No. 12); of the rare Nef, in the possession of Colonel Malcolm; of the silver tables from Windsor and Wentworth Castles; of the swords, crozier, and official insignia from various sources; of the marvellous pieces belonging to different Rothschild collections; indeed, it is, above all, an overwhelming impression of gorgeousness you bring away from the exhibition. One reason may be that so much of the old silversmiths' work was gilt, partly for the effect of greater richness, partly to keep it from tarnishing. But the sumptuousness, the exaggeration almost, of detail also has something to do with producing this impression. It will probably sound like heresy to the collector, but, technical triumphs as many of these famous masterpieces are, one turns with a feeling of relief to the two or three quiet little Græco-Roman examples, or even to some of the simple tankards and cups of the seventeenth century, in which also beauty depends less upon decoration and technical miracles than upon harmony of proportion and grace of form.

It is impossible to do more than give a general outline of a series in which almost every article has a special importance, either because of its history, its artistic perfection, its technical qualities, or its rarity. The collection of spoons alone would prove an inexhaustible study to the collector; while some of the less notable specimens, technically, have the irresistible charm of personal association—Pepys Cup lent by the Clothworkers' Company; the little candle-cup, with the inscription, "Purchased at Strawberry Hill. Horace Walpole"; and too many others to mention. But when all is said, it is the artist and craftsman who will find most profit and pleasure in an exhibition of unusual excellence and interest.

The young Grand Duke Ernest Ludwig of Hesse, grandson of Queen Victoria, and son of Princess Alice, has recently called into existence a colony of artists at Dharmstadt. The members consist of architects, sculptors, and painters, invited from all parts of Germany and Austria, and include the well-known architect, Professor F. W. Olbrich, of Vienna; Professor Hans Christiansen, of Schleswig-Holstein; Professor Peter Behrens, of Hamburg; Rudolph Bosselt, Ludwig Habich, the sculptor of the monument to the Princess Alice, now in course of erection at Darmstadt; Patriz Huber, and Paul Burck, and, finally, a secretary, with a competent knowledge, both of art and of business, Wilhelm Deiters, a son of the well-known Dusseldorp landscape painter. In founding this Artists' Colony, the Grand Duke has had chiefly in view the development of art in the direction of technical education and of industry. He considers rightly that the more Berlin becomes the political and social centre of Germany, attracting the pick of the younger and more ambitious artists, so much the more it becomes the duty of the rulers of the smaller German States to foster the development of art in their own domains, and that duty is best fulfilled by bringing beauty into the homes of the people. The little colony intends to open on the 1st of May next an exhibition, for which it claims originality of conception and thoroughness in execution. Some of our readers may have enjoyed in the Paris Exhibition of last year a taste of the quality of the Colony's work; the coming exhibition will afford an ample feast of it. This exhibition will be opened on a beautiful hill—the Mathildenhohe, at Darmstadt—surrounded by luxuriant foliage and pleasant gardens. It will consist of a central building, named after the Grand Duke, the Ernest Ludwig House, broad and symmetrical in design, built after the plans of F. W. Olbrich, and containing the common ateliers, assembly-rooms, and so on of the Colony. The rest of the exhibition—and this is its novel feature—consists of the dwelling-houses of the various members. The designs of the houses themselves, as well as of every piece of furniture or utensil they contain, have been elaborated with the most artistic care, and the work has been executed in the best and most modern style. The exhibition will remain open till the end of October.

Of the love of gardens at the present time there can be no question, and the exhibitions at the galleries of Messrs. Dowdeswell and Messrs. Graves of pictures of English and Italian gardens and by-ways are likely to prove popular. Mr. Rowe paints brightly, and his pictures are full of sunshine and atmosphere, though they are perhaps a little too much inclined to mere prettiness to attain the highest artistic importance. It is not easy to say which are the more attractive, the sunlit gardens of Italy or the more lush, if in some cases more sombre, gardens of England. Indeed we are a little conscious that we may be more moved by the topography than the art, and that it is the "genius loci" that gives us the pleasure we undoubtedly derive from these drawings. At all events, whether he paints Brockenhurst, with its wonderful yew hedges cut into all manner of fantastic shapes, a Capri Pargola, or a Clovelly cottage. Mr. Rowe undoubtedly stirs in us the desire to be there also. Miss Wallis paints with a broader and a better brush than Mr. Rowe, and her subjects are much the same as his, for Italy and England are also her painting grounds. She has a delicate sense of colour, and it never jars or looks garish. Her pictures too, though they are mostly of Italian scenes, are a little lacking in sunlight, though not in atmosphere. This, however, may arise rather from choice of day than from lack of ability. Nevertheless in several obvious studies of sunlight the brilliant effect which should be there is wanting. Perhaps the most truly artistic drawing is that of "Flowers for Sale on the Trinita Steps—Rome." The subjects of the two painters are so similar that comparison can hardly be evaded, and we should say that if Mr. Rowe's work shows the polished, technical perfection of the professional, that of Miss Wallis reveals the intrepidity of the amateur.

All the sketches exhibited at the exhibition of the London Sketch Club are painted, it must be remembered, in the short space of two hours and by artificial light. From seven to nine there is work, each member seeing how much quicker and cleverer he is than any other; from nine till the small hours there are supper and talk. It is a stirring as well as a pleasing programme, but we doubt if it is quite the best training even for such clever artists as we find on these walls. The quick turn of the lightning artist smacks more of the music hall than the studio, and it is this echo of the former place which mars a little the artistic finish of the exhibition. And yet how brilliant some of them are! Mr. Walter Fowler and Mr. Spenlove in serious work, Mr. Tom Brown and Mr. Lance Thackeray in comic, and Mr. Cecil Aldin in both, seem to show no trace of the fetters which electric light and the two hours' limit must impose upon them. Mr. Aldin's "Horses Ploughing" is an admirable bit of serious painting; Mr. Thackeray's pack of hounds trudging homewards in the wet twilight is a brilliant piece of impressionism; Mr. Spenlove's "Morning on a Canal" makes one doubt the two hour's limit, albeit he knows enough of his craft to do as much in that time as many could do in two days. Mr. Hansen's "Regatta Day," on the other hand, looks what it is supposed to be, "a quick turn." Mr. Lionel Edwards's clever and accurate knowledge of the anatomy and character of the horse is conspicuous in "En Vedette—Winter," and "A Bombay Lancer."

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your art critic in his "March Past the Pictures" at the Eleventh Bombay Art Society's Exhibition seems to have taken notice of many less noteworthy exhibits and ignored perhaps what I may call the best work of art in this year's exhibition. It appears that this peripatetic critic during his journey round the room, after having passed and seen the old familiar mahatmic soul of Madame Blavatsky, was too much theosophically overwhelmed to notice or even glance at the semi-nude figure of Venus lying on a couch (No. 169) lest he might incur the silent reproach of his revered dead "guru."

From what I have been able to trace of the history and pedigree of this picture, I have come to know that it once belonged to the second Baronet, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, who had brought it from England in the year 1868 and had paid not less than £500 for it. Further it is surmised that this is a copy after* the celebrated Venus of Titian in the Darmstadt Gallery and could not be the work of an ordinary artist. The style reminds one of the French school of painting and those who have been familiar with the celebrated "Suzanne au Bain" in the Louvre by J. B. Santerre, would not find it difficult to trace its pedigree to that eminent painter.—Yours, etc.

*(A very long way after.—Ed. *B. G.*)

AJAX.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

TELEGRAMS have been received by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., from H. H. the Gaekwar, stating that His Highness subscribes Rs. 10,000 to the local Victoria Memorial Fund.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have decided, after a reference to members of the Chamber, to adopt the following as a Ruling of the Chamber:—"During inclement weather, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in consultation with the Port Officer, will decide as to what may or may not be considered a working day." When the Committee receive an intimation from the Port Officer that any day should be considered a non-working day on account of unduly inclement weather, they will issue a declaration to that effect for the information of members of the Chamber.

A CALEDONIAN SOCIETY FOR MADRAS.

IT has been proposed to form a Society in Madras on the lines of the Caledonian Society in Calcutta. The object of the Society is to have a regularly constituted body of Scotsmen who may aid and relieve well authenticated and deserving cases of temporary distress amongst Scots, take cognisance of disease, and take steps in regard to matters which possess a national interest, and generally to promote fellowship and charitable co-operation among Scotsmen in the Presidency. The Society in Calcutta is a powerful one, having, on the 30th September last, 159 Life Members and 181 Annual Members. The list comprises the principal Scots in Calcutta, and the management of the Society is vested in a Committee composed of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and fifteen members elected annually. Applications for relief are investigated by the Committee and when authentic and real, pecuniary aid is given, situations found, or passages Home provided as the case warrants. Care is also taken to avoid cases which would be more properly dealt with by local charities. The amount disbursed last year in Calcutta was about Rs. 1,900, which is good evidence of the necessity of such a Society. The question of the formation of a similar Society has often been mooted in Madras, but it is only now taking a practical shape. Cases of temporary distress, often more the result of misfortune than fault, of a nature that does not appeal to local charities, are periodically occurring, and the hat has to be passed round to aid the necessitous cases, a method of relief that is not very satisfactory. The proposed Society, with a nominal annual subscription for membership, is considered to be the most suitable arrangement for dealing with these special cases. A list has been circulated to the Scots in Madras, and the result has been most gratifying, 83 signatures of those favourable to the formation of such a Society having already been obtained, including the principal Scots in the City. A Meeting will be held in the school room in St. Andrew's Church compound to consider and draw up Rules, etc., and appoint office-bearers, and it is hoped that all those interested will endevour to be present. Should any Scots have been overlooked, the promoters will be pleased if they will also attend the Meeting, or, if unable to do so, send in their names afterwards to the Honorary Secretary.—"Mail."

BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Marine street. Mr. Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the board of directors, presided. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1900, showing a profit of Rs. 11,909-12-9. The prominent features of the past year were the famine and the late setting in of the South West Monsoon. Wheat prices, which until May, showed a tendency to decline to the ordinary level, suddenly in the month of June went up again to famine rates and these have been ruling ever since. Owing to this fact and to insufficient wheat supplies business was hampered very much. Moreover the Company had to undergo considerable extra expenses in connection with the remodelling of the B Mill and the change of the Agency. Without these items the Profits for the past year would have been more than double what they are now thown to be and your directors think that under these circumstances the working of the Company in the last year may be called satisfactory. Your directors have pleasure in informing you that the prospects for the current year are decidedly brighter. There were losses from outstandings on consignments and from the guarantee broker's account, depreciation of Government Paper etc., amounting to Rs. 15,381-10-7, which were really incurred in previous years and the amount to the credit of Bad Debts reserve account per 31st December being only Rs. 6,202-1-7, the directors have under the power granted them by article 127 debited the balance of Rs. 9,179-9-0 to Reserve Fund Account. All outstandings of the Company are now considered perfectly safe. The directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 60,000 standing to the credit of Fire Insurance Reserve be transferred to the credit of reserve fund. The Company's property (building above the plinth machinery and stocks) is fully insured against loss by fire to the extent of Rs. 12,04,100 for A. B. Mills including bazar godown and Rs. 5,44,400 for C. Mill and there is no further necessity of a separate Fire Insurance reserve account. The directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 11,939-12-9 being credit balance of profit and loss account per 31st December be transferred to depreciation account. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the year 1901.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and the audited accounts, said:—The reference made in the report to Rs. 15,000 odd's loss in respect of brokerage account, &c., as having been really incurred in previous years is a little ambiguous and might be thought to attribute that loss to some act or negligence on the part of Mr. Noel Paton, who in the end of 1898 was appointed agent in succession to Mr. John Marshall and who was unfortunately prevented by his absence on sick leave from even preparing the accounts and report for the first year of his management 1899. It is only right to state therefore; that Mr. Paton's first act on assuming the agency of the Company, was to urge that the brokerage arrangements should be put on a sound footing and that some sacrifice should be made to effect this. Though the board at that time did not see their way to carrying out the recommendation it has been confirmed by the present agents and has quite recently been put in force."

The proposition for the adoption of the report was duly seconded and, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously. One of the directors, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, who retired by rotation, was re-elected for the current year. Messrs Ferguson and Irvine were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 250. The proceeding terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	10	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famanwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	29	16	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi	5	8	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	21	79
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	29	6	13
G Mahim and Worli	17	14	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	25
Total	114	92	257
Total plague deaths to date.	92,234	76,936	
Same date last year	137	103	351

BANDORA.

There were 5 attacks and 8 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

A DUEL, which has caused some little sensation at Berlin, was fought in the Gruenewald on March 10. The combatants were a manufacturer and an ex-lieutenant of the Guards, and the meeting was the outcome of the following circumstances: Recently the manufacturer, a man of considerable means, gave an evening party at his house, at which, the ex-officer in question was one of the guests. During the progress of the entertainment, Frau,—his wife, retired to her room, and somewhat later the husband surprised her there in what he regarded as a somewhat compromising situation with the ex-lieutenant, to whom he promptly administered two smart boxes on the ears. A duel was the inevitable result, and was speedily arranged. The weapons chosen were pistols, and the conditions agreed upon provided that shots should be exchanged at ten paces, until one or other of the combatants was disabled. The offended husband's first ball penetrated the shoulder of the ex-lieutenant, who fell very seriously wounded.

"DALZIEL" states that four steamship companies, two French and two foreign, have decided to transfer their offices to Genoa and Cette in consequence of the trouble caused by the constant strikes in Marseilles. The threatened importation of Arabs to work on the wharves is producing much ill feeling, and large military reinforcements are asked for in Marseilles.

THE MUNICIPAL VACANCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of yesterday, I ask again: Are Dr. Viegas and Mr. Vandekar eligible?

The trial of the Election Petition resulted in the order setting aside the elections. There is no express section in the Municipal Act compelling the Corporation to accept the order of the Election Court as there are in the English Acts. But the Corporation would not be justified in refusing to accept, and would be guilty of contempt of Court. Until, however, the Corporation signified its acceptance of the order by an overt act, the ejected members could legally take their seat in the Corporation. Their presence could not be objected to till the 1st of April. Once objection is taken, the seat becomes vacant. The vacancy must be filled. The Corporation could fill it. If they declined, a bye-election would be held. Any duly qualified gentleman longing for a seat in the Corporation must first approach the Corporation, expound their merits, and exploit the votes of the Councillors by all legitimate means. Dr. Viegas, a duly qualified person, approaches the Corporation. During the debate, however, he asks the Corporation to suspend its proceedings to fill up the vacancies, and let him go to the Electorate. Mr. Vandekar says ditto. Thereupon Mr. Mehta applauded the resolution, commended the conduct as highly honourable. Why is it honourable to go to the Electorate rather than to the Corporation? Councillors are incorruptible, intelligent, and more capable of arriving at a sound judgment on the candidature of Dr. Viegas and Mr. Vandekar. Is it not more honourable to seek the verdict of such a body in preference to the verdict of a comparatively ignorant and apathetic ward, where wholesale personations have prevailed? One is glad to find that these two gentlemen, conscious of their innocence, bravely challenged the verdict of their peers. To have refrained from doing so would have savoured of cowardice. I must admit Dr. Viegas and Mr. Vandekar's conduct in now going to the Ward is very honourable, but my reason is not the same as Mr. Mehta's. I think it is honourable because they asked for that opportunity only after they had ascertained, on the motion for adjournment, that the majority of the Councillors were prepared to appoint them to fill the vacancies.

It was alleged that the Corporation would have defiled its dignity, sullied its honour, damaged its "morale," if countenanced malpractices if it were to appoint these two gentlemen to fill the vacancies—the only reason being the Court had set aside their election for the misdeeds of their agents.

Now, Sir, if Brown does anything dishonourable, a stigma always attaches to his name, if he does anything illegal, a moral stigma does "frequently" attach to him, but not "always;" but if his agent does anything without his knowledge, consent, approbation or injunction, a moral stigma "never" attaches to his name. Not even the sternest moralist could gainsay that statement. In the present instance, the Court has entirely acquitted these gentlemen of any complicity in the misdeeds of the agents of the coalition, and has even gone so far as to express its sympathy for them. In the eye of a moralist, therefore, they are spotless men. Can any one's honour be sullied by appointing spotless men? Does it countenance electoral malpractices to appoint spotless men? Only a Philistine—a stupid Philistine—would dare to say so. In the present case then there is no moral stigma, and it must be remembered that Dr. Viegas or Mr. Vandekar's personal agents were not found guilty of malpractice, but some unknown agents of the coalition. They are, therefore, only agents in law, not in fact. The agency has here undergone double distillation, which only makes the spotless men morally more spotless if possible.

Although there is no moral stigma, the law often imposes a legal liability on the principal for the acts of his agent in order to protect society or to serve some special object. This liability in Election affairs is the voidability of the election. The only penalty imposed under our Act is that the election shall be set aside. When this was done the law was fully satisfied. The Legislature with the English Acts before them have deemed it advisable not to impose any disability on the candidates or voters. The men dislodged are eligible again.

If they be elected by the Mandvi Ward, nobody would be so foolish as to talk about the Court being defied, or honour sullied and the rest of the meaningless verbiage. But though the Legislature has imposed no disability, Mr. Mehta would do so in the Corporation by his motion. The proper place for advocating reform on these lines is in the Legislative Council. But the disabilities imposed in England may not be suitable

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a common jury.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Narayen Anand, alias Harry Bhana, an old offender was charged with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 2-4-0 in cash. On the 13th ultimo, the complainant, Gunnoo Nasir, while waiting for a tram car to pass along Abdul Rehman Street, felt the accused remove the purse from his pocket. He seized Narayen and made him over to the police. The accused, who had admitted the offence before the magistrate, was found guilty and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

BITING A WIFE'S NOSE.

Farzandali Isal Mahomed was charged with having, on the 16th February voluntarily caused grievous hurt by biting off the nose of his wife, Mariam. Mr. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

The accused and his wife lived near the Ripon Road. On the 16th February he wanted her to go with him to Mazagon. On the wife refusing to do so, the accused, in a fit of jealousy, shut the door of their room, threw his wife down and bit off her nose. The woman's screams caused some neighbours to arrive on the scene, who seized the accused and handed him over to the police. The wife was then sent to hospital. The accused, when placed before the magistrate, said the injuries she had met with were the result of an accident.

At the close of the case for the Crown, the prisoner, in a statement to the court, said his wife's sister married a Hindu man, which brought shame upon all the relatives. Prisoner's wife afterwards asked him to go before the Cazee and give her a release. He said they had been married twelve years and had several children, and that he could not understand why she wanted release. However, he expressed his willingness to go. On the night of the quarrel, she did something to cause him excruciating pain, and he therefore bit her nose. She fell down, and in his alarm, he went downstairs. In the verandah he was caught and beaten by three persons. He was then arrested by a policeman.

Mr. Hamilton, in summing up the case, said the evidence was so clear that it was hardly necessary for him to address the jury at any length. The Prisoner felled his wife, sat upon her chest, and bit her nose. When arrested his mouth was full of blood and the bitten off nose was also found there.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

A PRISONER DISCHARGED.

On the application of the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Advocate General, Issac Joonas was placed before the court, and the Crown offering no evidence, was discharged. Mr. Scott said the prisoner had been committed by the Crown for causing death by a rash and negligent act. He was afterwards placed before Mr. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, and was discharged for want of sufficient proof. Mr. Scott now asked that the prisoner's bail bond be cancelled, and that he be discharged. His lordship ordered this to be done. The prisoner was discharged.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Dhondia Heroo was charged with the theft of some fish bladders, the property of Alibhoy Chhagan, on the 26th March last. Prisoner said they had been given him by one Esoo. The latter had been charged before the magistrate and was discharged and the prisoner was committed. Esoo was not called as a witness in the Sessions Court. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

A DARING BURGLARY.

Ooka Oojein alias Becher, was charged with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and other property, of the value of about Rs. 10,000, belonging to Noormahomed Ismail. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared, said Counsel, that the complainant, who lived in a house at Mahim, had been celebrating a marriage in his family; and in connection with it, had placed in a box on the first storey of the house gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the total value of about Rs. 10,000. The ornaments were contained in small tin boxes, which had been placed in a large wooden box. The burglary appeared to have been committed between 11 P.M., on the 22nd December last and the early hours of the following morning. The complainant, in consequence of information he received that morning, went into the room where the large box was kept and found it had been broken open and the small tin boxes, with their contents, had been removed. Some of the missing property was traced to the possession of one Ganesh Hari, who would be called as a witness before the jury and would tell them that it was brought to him by the prisoner in January last. Some other property was found with two goldsmiths, who traded together, but who were both dead. Their depositions taken before the magistrate would be read to the jury and would show that the property was brought to them by the prisoner. The accused was examined as a witness in another case of theft, in which four persons were charged with the offence and the accused in his evidence in that case admitted that he was concerned in the theft committed in the present complainant's house. Some wearing apparel belonging to the complainant was found in some rubbish in a hut, situated at Matunga; and it was traced to the prisoner. The complainant would tell the jury that, when he went into the room where the large box was kept, he found a ladder placed against the wall, and that entrance into the room was effected through a window.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges. The prisoner admitted a previous conviction and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The court then adjourned till Tuesday next.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON EMIGRATION.

THE NEEDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Colonial Secretary was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the United British Women's Emigration Association, over which Sir Gerard Smith presided, at the Imperial Institute.

Mr. Chamberlain, after speaking in very high praise of the good work done by this and similar associations in promoting union and good feeling between the Colonies and the mother-country, said that everybody was free to emigrate as he or she pleased, but that we, as patriots, should do our best to guide the stream of emigrants in the direction of future Colonies, that they might build up new peoples with our traditions, our laws, our language and our religion. It was of the greatest importance that the disproportion between the sexes at home should be reduced by sending women where the disproportion was in the reverse direction. But it was necessary that if women, alone and unprotected, were sent far away among strangers, some such society as this should keep a watchful eye over them. At the present time there was undoubtedly a great need for the extension of work in this direction. In South Africa work and business had been stopped by the continuance of the war; but he looked forward confidently to a speedy termination of the war. When that came about we should be sending tens of thousands of our best men to South Africa—as military Police, for the preservation of order in the countries of the native races, and for the development of the mining and other industries; and the happiness and comfort of these men and the tone of the society in which they would have to live depended upon our power to accompany this emigration with the emigration of a sufficient number of women fitted in every way to be their companions. Not only from the social but from the political point of view this was important. These British fellow-subjects of ours should become permanent residents in the Colony—not, as hitherto, men who went there to make money and came home to spend it—and the work of such an association as this would help in bringing that about. He advocated the employment of voluntary local committees to assist in the work of selecting and assisting would-be emigrants; and pointed out that the greatest danger in work of this description came after the emigrant women were disembarked in the Colony of their choice. It was, therefore, most necessary that similar local committees should be formed in the Colonies to look after the emigrants until they became absorbed into the permanent population. The one great difficulty to avoid was undue centralisation, and these committees should be made thoroughly representative of the various classes in the Colonies. It might, he thought, be found possible to give what were called "indulgence passages" to women selected by the Association, in transports going out to bring home our troops, which would otherwise go out empty.

Mr. Chamberlain then formally moved a resolution which contained a clause to the effect that "in view of the pressing demand for competent and responsible women throughout South Africa, this meeting recommends a great expansion of the work of the Association, and that a special fund should be raised for South African emigration."

The Sparrow and Rat Club of Catsfield, a Sussex village, has as its object the extermination of these pests of the farmer. This year's annual report states that 2,953 heads and 1,395 tails have been returned by the members, which, "considering the mild season, is a very satisfactory record."

At Corsicana, in Texas, a mob overpowered the police officers and burned a negro, who was charged with assaulting and then murdering a white woman, the wife of a farmer. The lynching took place in the Court House-square, and was witnessed by 5,000 persons. All business was suspended for the time being.

THE MORAL OF "THE CITY OF CONTRASTS."

AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM GERMANY.

No thoughtful reader can lay down your admirable and suggestive article on "The City of Contrasts" without asking himself the question whether anything can be done to mend matters. You have diagnosed the disease accurately enough; where is the remedy? May I venture to call the attention of your readers who are troubled about the answer to this question to a very helpful suggestion that is to be found in a book just published, which is devoted entirely to the subject of your article? It is entitled "Cities and Citizens; or, Britain's Next Campaign." It is either written by an English women long resident in Germany or a German woman thoroughly familiar with English social conditions and also with the English language. It is a stimulating and helpful book, chiefly because it attempts to supply a direct practical answer to the question raised by your article. You quote the remark of an American observer who could find "no such pauperism in the mass in New York as that which stalks about gaunt and threatening in Whitechapel and cowering and fawning in the most fashionable parks and streets of the English Metropolis." In the word "pauperism in the mass" you have the insoluble element in the problem. It cannot be dealt with so long as it is in the mass; and the sooner it is recognised that pauperism in the mass is absolutely insoluble, the better it will be for all concerned.

The only way in which the difficulty can be solved is by ceasing to attempt to deal with it in the mass, and splitting it up into manageable units, each of which could be dealt with with sympathetic intelligence, applied directly to individual cases. This, it may be said, is a truism, and leads us no further on our quest. But it is here where the authorers of "Cities and Citizens" makes a very helpful suggestion by reminding us once more of the remarkable success with which the manageable unit has been substituted for pauperism in the mass in various German cities.

It is at least thirty years since my attention was first called to the Elberfeld system, and I was delighted to find from the testimony of this writer that it has stood the test of time and is still producing as good results as it did a quarter of a century ago. Now the Elberfeld system is simplicity itself. It was suggested to its founder by a no less ancient authority than the father-in-law of Moses, who, in a well-known passage in the book of Exodus, pointed out that the care of the whole multitude was to great for him, and it was essential for successfully grappling with even the simple problems of his time to choose out men who would be captains over thousands, captains over hundreds, captains over fifties, and captains over tens.

An old German banker, on reading his bible one day, was impressed with this verse, and after a little reflection he determined to apply the same principle to the pauperism in the mass which was the despair of Elberfeld, as it is to-day in a much more horrible degree the despair of London. The ideal was laid down that not person in the city should starve, or should perish for want of warmth, clothing, or shelter. All the individuals or families who, in the mass, constitute the problem of pauperism in Elberfeld were divided up into manageable units, each one of which was placed under the care of a responsible citizen, who for three years publicly undertook the duty of caring for every member of that single unit, which at present averages about two or three families. Elberfeld is not a large town, and it would perhaps be better to study the operation of the system in Leipzig, which, as it possesses a population of 400,000, may be compared with a London district. The manageable unit in Leipzig is larger than that of Elberfeld, as it averages from eight to nine families. After an elaborate investigation they arrived at the conclusion that there were about 10,000 families in Leipzig who stood in need of help. They were either paupers, ne'er-do-weels, or in some other way might be regarded as qualified for enrolment in the submerged tenth. One thousand citizens of Leipzig, of all classes, from bankers and professional men at the top down to small tradesmen and respectable workingman at the other end of the social scale, undertook as a duty to the city three years' service, agreeing to help the manageable unit committed to their care. Each of these thousand helpers of the poor is held personally responsible for the oversight of each member of the families in his own unit. The thousand helpers are re-divided into districts, and all the districts are grouped together under a central administration. It is not necessary to enter into detail. The essential point is that there is no individual in Leipzig belonging to the submerged tenth who has not got a respectable citizen responsible for his welfare who is charged with seeing that he does not perish of starvation, that he has got shelter, food, warmth, and clothing. For the details of the administration and for some account of the remarkable success which has attended this experiment I must refer your readers to the book itself.

But now comes the crux of the whole matter. Is it possible in London or in any English city to find a sufficient number of responsible, capable men, busy men for the most part, who have so high a standard of civic duty as to undertake this task? It is stated that some years ago a deputation from Liverpool investigated the working of the German system, found it admirable, and came back determined to introduce it into Liverpool. A very little experience, however, convinced them that the standard of English public spirit was so much lower than that of the Germans that it was vain to hope that in any English city we could get one capable helper for each of the manageable units into which our paupers in the mass must be divided. During a conversation on the subject with a philanthropic Englishman the other day, he remarked that if this were so, and if the Germans were so much superior to the English in their sense of the responsibility and obligations of human brotherhood, and if they had developed so lofty a conception of civic duty as these figures from Elberfeld and Leipzig seemed to imply, then all that could be said was that we were so far out-classed by the Germans in the essential elements of civilisation that there was nothing for us to do but to take a back seat at once and yield to the German Empire. This may seem to some a hard saying, but it is not true? Is there anyone with any experience of the difficulties of securing the personal service of the well-to-do in helping the poor who would not admit that England is far below the German standard?

It is possible that the conception of civic duty which suffices to obtain for three years the necessary thousand helpers of the poor in a city like Leipzig may have been one of the by-products of the system of universal compulsory military service which is exacted from all the citizens of Germany. Every able-bodied man in Germany is familiarised from childhood with the fact that the State has a right to claim from him personal service for the defence of the fatherland, and the habit of thought thus generated may lead directly to a conception of the obligation of the well-to-do citizen to render personal service in defending the city from the enemy within its gates. This is an interesting train of thought which may carry us far. I do not wish to press it, but merely to echo one of the most pregnant remarks of the authoress of "Cities and Citizens," that the spirit of patriotic duty which led to 100,000 volunteers leaving their peaceful avocations in order to go out and face the bullets of the enemy and the much more deadly enteric in South Africa ought to be capable of similar effort in the prosecution of Britain's next campaign for the regeneration of the lower strata of her own population.

A very interesting experiment is now being made in one of the most densely-populated districts in Southern London, which at present has met with sufficient success to encourage a hope that the best way out may be found, not by the application of compulsion of the richer classes, but by evolving from the midst of the poorer classes themselves an organisation which may attain the desired end of splitting up the mass into manageable units. This experiment suggested itself naturally to an active worker in one of the settlements in Southern London by the discovery that the members of his Pleasant Sunday Afternoon class were scattered so widely over the district that in each of 300 streets in the division one of the members was resident. The subject was discussed with a class, and it was suggested that each of the members should undertake the duty of acting as the friend and helper of the more helpless and hard-pressed of their neighbours in that street. It is only a few months since this experiment was begun, but already the sentiment of civic duty and of human brotherhood has been immensely quickened by the attempt to carry out the idea systematically. In its essence it is not very much unlike the German system, but, being purely voluntary, it is neither so scientific nor so thorough; but the essential principal is there. In every one of these mean streets there is a resident friend or captain or helper of that street. He has no authority beyond that which lies in general helpfulness, and the acceptance by him of the obligation to do all that he can to help everyone else in that street who needs it lead a more human life. The object is not in any way to distribute relief; its primary aim is to take the first indispensable step towards dealing with the problem—namely, that of securing an earnest public-spirited resident in the streets who would accept, not as a phrase but as a working principal, the idea that he is his brother's keeper. Almost all of these friends of the streets are working people, but what is wanted is neither money nor education. It is brotherly sympathy and actual practical acquaintance with the difficulties that have to be dealt with.

I welcome with a sense of great relief the note which you have sounded in the article on the "City of Contrasts," and I venture to hope that after devoting so many thousands of articles to the discussion of how to smooth the crumpled roseleaf under the head of the Johannesburg Outlander, we may now look forward to see a practical discussion in the Press of how we can render life in the mean streets of London less of a hell than it is at present to many of those who live and die in the poorer districts of the Metropolis.—"Westminster."

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE INDUSTRY.

The observant stranger, on arriving in Cairo, can not but be struck by the number of factories there are for the manufacture of cigarettes, and the tobacco dealers that abound in every part of the city, which seem out of all proportion to the requirements of the population. The same, too, may be said of the other towns in Egypt, although in a lesser degree. But the aforesaid stranger soon discovers that not half of this important trade is for local consumption, the large turn-out of cigarettes being principally for export. The business has already assumed prodigious proportions and is yearly increasing by leaps and bounds, as the Government statistics fully demonstrate. The figures we give below will prove that Egypt—and more especially Cairo—yearly manufactures an output of cigarettes that is stupendous in its proportions and which, as we said before, is increasing by leaps and bounds. In the present article we shall deal with the trade of the Capital only, reserving that of other towns—Alexandria and Port Said—for another occasion.

We shall begin by comparing the exports of last year with those of 1895 and show the increase that has taken place during that quinquennial period. The number of cigarettes of all qualities sent out of Cairo to all foreign ports during the year 1895 was upwards of 155,000,000, whilst in the twelve months ending December last they totalled no less than 295 millions. To prove still further the yearly strides this industry is making, we may mention that this huge total surpassed by 48,000,000 that of the previous year! We find, further, from the latest Custom House returns, that 5,190,192 kilogrammes of leaf tobacco, not reckoning, of course, cigars, snuff, etc., was imported into this country, principally from Turkey and Greece, that from the latter country being used for blending purposes. Of these 5 million and odd kilos, just half, contained in 53,000 bales, was forwarded to Cairo for manufacture. The amount of bales consumed in the making of the fragrant weed, both for local consumption and for export, was close on 60,000, weighing 2,650,000 kilos, besides one-and-a-half million kilos, or 21,600 bales, that were sent to the large towns, Cairo being also the distributing centre for the whole of the interior. "En passant" we may state that the revenue derived from the imports of tobacco amounted in 1899 to the large sum of L. E. 1,014,883, and it keeps increasing in proportion with the increase in the cigarette trade, having doubled within the past few years. We should not omit to mention before proceeding with our article that the difference between the number of bales received in Cairo and that consumed and sent to the interior was made up from the accumulated stocks from previous years stored at the Cairo Custom House. We should likewise mention, for purposes of comparison, that in Cairo itself slightly less than 1,000,000 kilos were sold to local consumers in 1894, whilst the total trade of this city amounted for that year to 2,700 kilos in round figures; in this latter being included that used for export and that retransmitted to the interior, whereas, as we have shown above, five years later it was about 4,150,000 kilos!

We now pass to the countries to which the chief exports were shipped last year. Germany heads the list by a long way with a total of 103,434 kilos, followed by England with 92,690, British possessions in the East with 33,900, Austria-Hungary with 31,000, China and the Far East with 15,652, France with 12,048, the U. S. of America with nearly 9,000 kilos, and the remaining countries of Europe with the balance of the total export trade of 385 045 kilogrammes.

It is well known that there is in the dryness of the atmosphere of the Capital a something, mysterious except to experts, which other climates —those of Alexandria and Port Said included —do not possess in the same degree, and which causes the cigarettes prepared at Cairo to be of a choicer quality, and of a finer aroma than is attainable elsewhere and which has made it achieve a world-wide and well deserved celebrity. A veritable Cairo cigarette is a treasure highly prized by every connoisseur in tobacco, and consequently the highest-class tobacconists throughout the globe are exceedingly partial to their orders with the leading cigarette merchants of Cairo. These number about half-a-dozen, although there are not less than 40 bona fide manufacturers in the Capital. The export firms total from 70 to 80 in all, but some 20 to 30 of these cannot be called manufacturers in the proper sence of the word, but purchase from the former, cigarettes made expressly for them and bearing their name and trade mark. There is a drawback of P. T. 10 on every kilo exported, the duty on tobacco on entering the country being, however, just double this amount. Since 1890 the cultivation of native tobacco has been prohibited for fiscal and other reasons, so that, as we already remarked, Egypt contributes absolutely nothing to the manufacture of its cigarettes. To protect the foreign consumer against fraud and misrepresentation, the Government, by Ministerial Decree dated 4th December, 1893, instituted the affixing of labels on each box exported, and to differentiate the qualities the labels are of different colours. These labels are affixed by all the bona fide manufacturers and controlled by the Cairo Customs before being allowed out of the country, heavy penalties being enacted against any infringement of the clauses of the Decree.

Strong efforts have been made from time to time to oust Egyptian manufactured cigarette from the pre-eminent position it has attained, principally by the agents abroad of the Turkish Regie, but all their efforts have so far proved unavailing, and they will continue so, as long as the manufacturers and large dealers in this country continue to perceive that it is clearly to their interest to maintain the quality of their cigarettes at the present high standard. Otherwise, should they fail in this at any future time, they would be killing the fat goose that has laid for them for a number of years golden eggs in the shape of English sovreigns.—*Egyptian Gazette.*

JUNGLE REMINISCENCES.

WEST AFRICAN GOLD IN DAYS GONE BY.

"The Mining Journal," twenty years ago contained letters from Mr. Thomas Cornish upon the West African goldfields, which he had just visited. Some of his words are equally applicable to-day, now that the attempts to form an industry have been revived with, we hope and believe, more success. A number of active persons are already in the field hunting for and making arrangements with native chiefs for concessions for mining. While many of these concessions may be very valuable, a large number will, no doubt, be appraised at a price much beyond their legitimate worth. The question of area and boundaries, as also of titles, will be one requiring careful investigation. The special mission of Mr. Cornish was to report on the Akankoo Gold Mine, and he wrote that with its prospects sufficient to warrant the legitimate development of the property, it would in all probability be one of the first companies to be in regular work and to practically demonstrate the value of the West African goldfields. Where is the Akankoo Company now?

THE INDUSTRY TWO CENTURIES AGO.

That, as we have said, was twenty years ago, and while on the subject we may as well multiply the period by two. In the year 1700 a Dutchman at Axim wrote a report on the matter, and here is a passage relating to the gold industry as it was then: "The Negro inhabitants are generally very rich driving a great trade with the Europeans for gold which they chiefly vend to the English and Zealand interlopers notwithstanding the severe penalty they incur thereby; for if we catch them their so bought goods are not only forfeited but a heavy fine is laid upon them. Not deterred, I say, by this they all hope to escape, to effect which they bribe our slaves (who are set as watches or spies over them) to let them pass by night, by which means we are hindered from having one hundredth part of the gold of this land. And the plain reason why the natives run this risk of trading with the interlopers is that their goods are sometimes better than ours, and always to be had one-third part cheaper." The Dutch evidently did not believe in free trade; but if not too late we would congratulate the English interloper upon the enterprise of his foreign commerce, the natives on their bargains, and the slaves on the bribes they received.

THE MODERN GIRL.

Mrs. L. T. Meade has been giving to "Great Thoughts" some of her ideas regarding the modern girl. Asked whether there had been much change in the literary tastes of girls during the last thirty years.

"Very great," was Mrs. Meade's reply. "They require much more excitement and movement in girls' books nowadays. You won't get a girl, except with great difficulty, to read Miss Charlotte Yonge, and yet think how fine 'The Heir of Redclyffe' was the rage in my girlhood. Her books, they say, have too many characters, and girls now have no time to bother over them. The honest truth of the matter is, I think, that people nowadays, with all their veneer of smartness, and quickness, and movement, are very lazy. And they are very excitable; they want to dash into movement at once."

As far as deep books go, however, it is Mrs. Meade's opinion that girls read much more deeply than they used to do. She believes it to be possible for women to be so over-educated as to lose their originality.

I think that education destroys imagination to a great extent. The dullest person I know is the ordinary high school girl. She has classed everything into a groove, and is frightfully narrow. I have frequently found it so in my intercourse with girls. . . . There is too much rush in to-day's education. Young lives are destroyed by severe examinations. Working for a living, Mrs. Meade added, must benefit feminine character because it makes a woman brave. "But I own the girl of to-day is more brusque, and that she has lost a certain superficial refinement but she has gained truer and finer qualities."

UNCLAIMED BANK BALANCES.

SOME POINTS FOR THE DISCUSSION.

Amongst the suggestions as to how the Government is to raise the wind, writes a home paper, is one that it should take to itself the balances lying at the banks which have been unclaimed by their customers. Nor is such a suggestion unnatural. It stands to reason (he wrote) that the banks have not the slightest right to appropriate these unclaimed balances, which, if owners cannot be found for them, should be handed over to the State, say ten years after they have ceased to be operative. A return might be made annually in precisely the same manner as a list of shareholders is sent once a year to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and this return should state every unclaimed balance which has been outstanding for any period longer than six years but less than ten, whilst all sums that have been upon the companies' books intact for a greater number of years than ten should be paid over to the Government; and any member of the public, by paying a small fee, should be allowed to search the lists for whatever information he may require on the subject, and to see whether he is entitled to any of the sums of money in question. Our correspondent, who knows a good deal of the inner working of banks, gave several instances of how the money was left in their hands. For instance: Some banks issue pass-books for money left at interest with them, and should this book be with the bank at the client's decease no notification to that effect will be sent either to his family or to his solicitor, who must make the discovery for themselves, for the bank will not make any advance or volunteer any information whatsoever unless requested verbally or in writing. Surely such a state of affairs cannot be considered satisfactory by the public.

THE AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR THE TREASURY.

Then one whose opinion was certainly entitled to respect spoke up for the banks, throwing doubt on the enormity of the case:—I venture to say that the invariable practice of every bank of repute is to give the very fullest information in their power to the legal representatives of any of their deceased customers, and utterly to disregard any application of the Statute of Limitations. Further, that in any account except the very smallest, steps would be taken to inform any legal representative or any living customer of any amount accidentally unclaimed; but these amounts cannot be traced, for they often arise from a cheque being not presented for encashment. Now what do these unclaimed balances amount to? I will take any bank with, say, a daily balance of £10,000,000. I doubt whether unclaimed balances would at the end of the year amount to above £60 or £70—all made up of very small amounts—hardly paying for the work that is entailed by their being always kept on the books. Now as to the suggestion of publication, the amounts would not pay for the cost of advertisement, and would give rise to any amount of fraudulent claims.

I have often been struck, when going through the deposit-ledgers, by the great age of some of the receipts; and were the banks obliged to make a return to the Government of all deposits which have remained intact upon their books for any period longer than six years, I confidently believe that the aggregate might even run into millions. I was for sixteen years in the employ of a large joint-stock bank, which pays its shareholders over 20 per cent., and I never knew it to advise either to legal representatives of a depositor or of a current-account customer that moneys stood unclaimed upon its books.

Whereupon an original correspondent rejoined in this way, his rejoinder, it will be noted, being based on personal experience:—I have known instances where balances running into three figures have been unclaimed upon a bank's books, and no trouble whatever has been taken to find the legal owners, hence the suggestion that the banks should be compelled first to advertise, and, failing to discover the legal owner, then to make a return to a Government department. These balances have been accumulating for years; and as the banks, with very good reason, are silent upon the subject, one cannot say, even approximately, what figures they would represent, though it stands to reason, the aggregate must be a large one; and as they can advance no legal claim to these moneys, they should be forced to disgorge them by the Government. I have generally seen such small amounts as your correspondent refers to credited to "commission account," and not transferred to unclaimed balances at all.

That is an outline of the discussion and the question is whether the banking companies ought to pay a portion of the expenses of the Government out of funds which do not belong to them or not. It is just possible, of course, that if a list were published there would be so many claims for the neglected balances that there would be very little left for the Government. But surely the banks should at least be called upon to make some return throwing reliable light on the subject.—"Westminster."

THE AMERICAN "TRUST" DANGER.

"AN EMPEROR IN WASHINGTON IN 25 YEARS.

Professor Hadley, President of Yale University, speaking at Boston, said: "We shall have an Emperor in Washington within twenty-five years unless we can create a public sentiment which, regardless of legislation, will regulate trusts."

One of the objects of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's visit to Europe, says the "Westminster" is to unite German and American manufacturers in an organisation similar to that of the recently-formed Steel Trust, but the report meets with little credence.

Mr. Morgan disclaims any intention of crushing the export trade of foreign makers. He explains the trust as a measure designed solely to stop domestic over-production through building unnecessary mills for purposes of competition.

The formation of the Steel Trust has already resulted in advanced prices. Brassemar billets are selling at 22 dollars a ton, which is 21-4 dollars in excess of the nominal quotations.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan told the new York representative of the "Financial News" that the great Steel Combination will issue a circular when all the concerns are brought—so that they are not all brought in even yet. Meantime the particulars that have been published seem to be generally correct. But we hope there is a little exaggeration in the communication of the correspondent of the "Financial Times," who says that "experts, who have kept in touch with the improvements made at these works, say that they can turn out anything from a wire nail to a 100-ton gun 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Krupp, Armstrong, Vickers, or any other of the most noted European makers." As to that suggestion of Trusts meaning an American Emperor in twenty-five years, Morgan I. is suggested,

FATA MORGANA AND RED SAND.

SUPERSTITIOUS SICILIANS SHUDDER.

There is alarm among the superstitious Sicilians and uneasiness amongst the inhabitants of Naples, Rome, and other Italian cities—and small wonder.

"Dense yellow clouds of a most unusual appearance," says a "Daily News" telegram, "hang over Vesuvius"; at Palermo "rain looking like drops of blood has fallen"; at Avellino a shower of ashes has fallen from a yellow murky sky; and even in Rome the atmosphere was dense all day—the heat, it is said, is as stifling as in midsummer.

The phenomenon of the Fata Morgana has been observed in Sicily, the sky being of a deep red colour. The Fata Morgana is a species of mirage usually seen in the neighbourhood of the Straits of Messina. It was so named because in olden times it was supposed to be caused by the fairy Morgana of Arthurian legend.

The phenomenon is believed to be due to the presence of dust brought from the Saharan desert, brought north by the wind.

The "Mail" correspondent adds that birds fall dead from the sky, and human beings are subject to sunstroke.

Throughout Sicily the earth is entirely red, and the sky had a decidedly reddish tint. The sun was not entirely obscured, but there was a sort of twilight effect. No one (says the "Chronicle" correspondent) remembers having ever seen such a curious phenomenon in Sicily. The Sicilian people, who are very superstitious, were profoundly impressed, and some supposed that the end of the world had come, especially as the phenomenon had been described as a rain of blood, the drops falling being indeed like blood. The people were, however, reassured on learning that the rain was nothing else than African sand.

In Rome—according to the "Telegraph"—these things are popularly thought to foreshadow an earthquake.

Superstitious and ignorant people are crying out that the end of the world has come, and that this is a chastisement of God.

Queen Elena has ordered a hundred cradles and a hundred sets of baby clothes to be distributed for as many babies as may be born in Rome on the same day as her own.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR H. M. STANLEY.

Sir Henry M. Stanley was asked by a representative for an opinion on Professor Hadley's prediction that there will be an Emperor in Washington within twenty-five years.

"I pity the Emperor," said the celebrated explorer. "I would rather be the most common man in the street than such an august personage. Maximilian wouldn't be in it. It already requires considerable courage to be President. There are so many cranks about that it would be difficult to secure an Emperor in Washington. These cranks attack prominent people for no particular reason. They remind me of an Irishman who, having cracked a man's skull, was asked why he did it. 'Be jabers' he replied, 'I saw a head and I struck for it!' That was his only excuse and motive. The cranks of to-day are actuated by the same principle. Professor Hadley's expression was "merely a façon de parler." He employed an exaggerated method of expressing his indignation at Trusts and the dangers which may arise out of them. Literally, of course, such a thing is impossible."

The interviewer inquired what was Sir Henry's personal view of the Trust question. He answered:—

"Trust may be very good in some ways and very bad in other ways. It is a matter for discussion. Look at the stores for instance. They can provide you with a multiplicity of articles which the tradesman cannot furnish. If you want to give a banquet or a ball you can get everything immediately supplied without bother. The small tradesman cannot do this. In national matters the same truth holds good. In America, if the Government suddenly wants large supplies of oil, flour, pork, biscuit, sugar, or what not, the Trusts prove very useful in the emergency. Look at Egypt. Lucas and Aird, the big contractors, are building a dam across the Nile. This could not be done by small firms so easily and cheaply, if at all. In smaller matters, if you want your field drained, a contractor will let you know the cost in a short time, and carry out the work promptly whereas if you yourself engage labourers the work will last a long time, and prove much more costly. This is because it is easier to deal with few than with many. It is easier to explain the principles of business—promptitude, fidelity, honesty, obedience to orders—to a few men than to a multitude. Out of a hundred one may grasp them. It is better to deal with that one man straight away, and let him organize his auxiliaries. The small tradesmen and others displaced by Trusts find other occupations. In this workaday world the individual will always succeed, if he keeps his word and is obliging and industrious. There is room for him as well as for the Trust.

"If you go to Bond-street to buy anything, collar for instance, and then go to any of the big London stores for the same article you will find probably a difference in price of 25 per cent. in favour of the stores. It is obvious that the stores can supply more cheaply than the small shopkeeper, because he has to pay a proportionately higher rent. The tradesman's motto is "Big profits and little work;" the device of stores and Trusts is "Big turnovers." But while the Trusts, stores, and other financial combines can supply the public requirements more cheaply than the small dealer or manufacturer, they nevertheless, act as a disturbing influence in many directions. There can be no doubt that in America, when the agency of a Trust practically takes over the whole business of a town, whether in Indiana, Ohio, or Illinois, the Trust disturb existing conditions. The Trust may be a benefit to the place, but it is not beneficial to the individual tradesman. Trusts are dangerous, and we do not yet know the limits of their dangers. The present danger lies in the increase of prices, should they crush out competitors and obtain a monopoly. Given a monopoly, they can fix their own prices and people must pay them. Competition means cheap prices; monopoly as a general law means high prices. Personally I have an instinctive mistrust of Trusts. They seem to me to savour so much of Stock Exchange manipulation and speculation that I have never been able to overcome my feeling against them."

"In America, owing to the tariff, people already pay very high prices for nearly everything they require, and if Trusts obtain monopolies and further increase prices there is no saying how far the matter may go. At present the trust system is but little developed. It is applied to very few products. Its potentialities, however, are unbounded. The Trust is the pebble thrown into the pool—the pebble which causes an ever-widening circle whose limits cannot be foreseen.

"A powerful combination of monopoly Trusts behind the Government would be a danger. The high intelligence of the men at their head would be powerless to shape their policy in certain conjunctures. Suppose a Trust, having killed all competition and paying a dividend of 10 per cent., to encounter circumstances which rendered it necessary to enhance prices in order to maintain that dividend. Subsequent recurrences of untoward circumstances might send up prices to exorbitant figures. If a flour Trust was formed and sent up the price of flour—which was 21-1 dollars per barrel in my time, I believe—to 20 dollars per barrel, the workmen would be unable to pay such a price without a corresponding increase of wages. Strikes would result, industry would be disturbed, and national catastrophe would result. But if the public can secure fixed prices, Trusts should be beneficial. Those who have the making of the laws should consider the merits and dangers of Trusts and take measures accordingly. They should endeavour to strike a happy mean which will secure the advantages and obviate the dangers."—"Pall Mall."

TWO-LEGGED WORMS.

The worm is generally reproached with the fact that it goes upon its belly, which is held to be an inferior mode progressing, but the Yoruba country, in Western Tropical Africa, produces a worm that removes this stigma from the race. This curious anomaly has, as was pointed out at the Zoological Society a pair of leg-like appendages near its head end, though it was not asserted that the worm stood up on its legs, "like a Christian," as a viper, presented to the late Sir Richard Owen, is said to have done. More probably these dangling limbs, which forcibly suggest the weak-looking forepaws of a Kangaroo, are used for embracing in a friendly way any other worm of the same kind that it happens to meet during its underground travels. But the ways of the worm are metaphorically as well as literally dark, though Darwin, as everyone knows, did a good deal to clear them up. In the same part of Africa is a large earth-worm, a foot and a half long, which the natives fear, and state to be poisonous. African natives are generally impressed with the poisonous qualities of the beasts, small as well as large, that they meet when they take their walks abroad. But the worm in question gives even more alarm than others by the remarkably disconcerting custom it has of making direct for its destination whatever may be in the way, by which habit of bluff it has earned a reputation which must be highly useful to itself.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The very early ago—forty-two—at which Dr. Winnington-Ingram has been appointed to the Bishopcir of London may render it of interest to know that there are several parallels for so early an appointment to the Episcopate. Lord John George Beresford, who was eventually the Irish Lord Primate, became Bishop of Cork at thirty-three. The celebrated Samuel Wilberforce was only forty years and one month old on his appointment to the Bishopric of Oxford, and Whately was made Archbishop of Dublin at forty-three. The present Bishop of Wakefield was made Bishop of Dover at thirty-seven.

Buda-Pesth witnessed a strange development of the Anti-Semitic propaganda about two months ago. This was the establishment of a Christian Clothing Association, which was pledged to refuse to do business with any Jew. The almost immediate result of the effort, notwithstanding that it had the patronage of the Anti-Semitic leaders, was financial failure, and a serious loss to a number of small clothiers. Now the Government has instituted proceedings against the founders of the Association.

There are four Bothas among the leaders of the Boers, and they are brothers. The eldest is General Phillip Botha. Commandant-General Louis Botha, is "the" Botha. Commandant (now acting General) Christian Botha is the Botha with whom General Buller had the interview last June. The fourth brother is a Botha who has not come before the public.

The day has long passed when the sight of the cyc

WRITERS AND READERS.

We hear that Mr. Marion Crawford has undertaken to write a life of the Pope. The book is a commission from an American publishing house, but it will also be issued here. Pope Leo is a figure of whom Mr. Crawford has made a kindly study during his own long stay in Italy.

Sir Robert Hart is casting his recent writings on China, the Chinese, and the Chinese question into a book. It will be published by Messrs. Chapman under the distinctive enough title, "These From the Land of Sinim." Sir Robert Hart remarks that the main object of the volume is to promote a good understanding of "How to Treat China."

Mr. Gilbert Parker, M.P., has just returned from a visit to Egypt and the Soudan. He combined work with a holiday, in the sense that he was gathering colour for the novel which he is writing. The scene of it is laid in Egypt, but one hopes that Mr. Parker is not going to forsake his charming French Canadians. He has endeared them to us all.

Maarten Maartens is giving up this spring a book with the title, Some Women I Have Known. It is fiction, a set of study-stories of female character. Each is distinct from the others, yet the whole forms a continuous study. Maarten Maartens is at his Chateau Zuylestein, near Utrecht. It is a beautiful old house, so old that parts of it go back to the twelfth century. He makes his English friends very welcome at the Chateau Zuylestein.

Most of us have heard of that popular American sailor, Fighting Bob Evans, as his countrymen call him. He has written a series of memories under the title, A Sailor's Log. It will be published in America by the Appletons, who ought to arrange for an English edition. This is the more to be desired since the author has many pleasant things to say of his intercourse with the English Navy. He commanded the Iowa in the Spanish-American War, and is now a rear-admiral.

The romantic story of John Gifford, the original of Bunyan's Evangelist, is well known to students of Bunyan's early life. Miss Dora M. Jones has made it the subject of a novel, A Soldier of the King, which Messrs. Cassell are to publish. Gifford was a wild cavalier before he became a preacher, and it is his adventures as a soldier that figure here. The scene of the story is laid chiefly in Maidstone, and it includes the most picturesque episode in the history of that ancient town—its capture by the Commonwealth soldiers in 1648.

Some little time ago Mr. Bolton King wrote a history of Italian Unity worthy of the subject. Recently in collaboration with Mr. W. Okey, he has been engaged on a study of contemporary Italy. The book entitled Italy of to-day will be published by Messrs. Nisbet during April. It deals with the politics of Italy her position as a nation, her society, and her letters.

Mr. W. D. Howells has something in a personal way to say about his volume of literary reminiscences which Messrs. Harper are soon to publish. He remarks in a prefatory note:—It seems to me that if one has to write such a book as this at all one cannot profitably do so without a frankness concerning one's self as well as others which might be misunderstood. But I shall make of my own personality merely a background which divers important figures are projected against and I am willing to sacrifice myself a little in making that relief. His circle of literary friends includes Russell Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Holmes and Whittier.

The lady who writes as George Paston revives some celebrities of the eighteenth century for a volume which Mr. Grant Richards will publish next week. It seems almost like an act of charity she says to reinstate these sociable garrulous beings and let them talk to the modern reader. The list of the celebrities begins with Lady Hertford and Lady Pomfret, two "grandes dames" of the reign of George II. Then comes Richard Cumberland who was poet and playwright and who dabbled diplomacy. Other characters are Lady Craven, James Lackington, Jhon Tweddell who had a remarkable career and a Highland lady who made some figure in the century.

Professor Lewis Campbell has written a book on the nationalisation of the old English universities. It will be published in a few days by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Its purpose is to trace the steps through which Oxford and Cambridge have been brought from their former exclusive and isolated position to be, in fact as well as in name, national universities. The long contention which led to the abolition of University tests in 1871 is fully described, the connection between Liberal opinions in theology and university reform is strongly indicated, and the part taken by individuals in promoting progressive measures is brought out as far as possible.

A work on the subject of Byzantine architecture in Greece is being issued by Messrs. Macmillan. It is by two writers, Mr. Robert Weir Schultz and Mr. Sidney Howard Barnsley. The former was a gold medallist and travelling student of architecture of the Royal Academy, the latter a member of the British School at Athens. They travelled in Greece in 1888 in order to study Greek architecture, and then gave attention to Byzantine art. Next year they took up this particular inquiry more fully, under the auspices of the British School at Athens. The monastery of St. Luke of Stiris is, in this book, considered as a type and illustration of Byzantine art. There are many illustrations.

Mr. Hall Caine is now revising the proofs of his new novel for its publication as a book. He is still in Rome. Mr. Justin McCarthey dedicates his novel, Mononia which Messrs. Chatto are to publish early in April, to the "friends who in my spring-time knew me." It is a story of '48. The Duke of Cornwall and York has accepted a copy of Mr. Edmund Mitchell's just published Australian novel, The Lone Star Rush. Like many other books, it goes with the Duke on the Ophir. The Visits of Elizabeth is having a prosperous time in America where Mr. Lane publishes it as well as here. Within a week of its publication there 6,000 copies were sold. Counting English and American sales, it has now had a circulation of 20,000 copies. John Strange Winter's new novel, The Career of a Beauty, will be published next week by Messrs. White. They also announce as nearly ready, another story, The Mystery of the Clasped Hands, by that industrious novelist, Mr. Guy Boothby.

The new number of the Anglo-Saxon Review will have, for frontispiece, a photograph of the King, signed by his Majesty.—Among the contributors of articles to the number are Mrs. Cornwallis West herself, the Countess of Jersey, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Frederick Greenwood, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Winston Churchill.—A new book by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, in the line of her Penelope's Experiences in England and Penelope's Experiences in Scotland, is announced by Messrs. Gay and Bird. This time it will be Penelope in Ireland, where the author spent part of last spring.—Handel, the fourth volume of Dent's Master Musicians Series, will be published in a few days. The author is Mr. C. F. H. Williams, who has contributed a volume on Bach to the same series. —Mr. J. A. Hobson's new work on social economies will be published early next month by Messrs. Nisbet under the title, The Social Problem: Work and life. —Mr. Brimley Johnson is publising a pamphlet, which is the work of a committee that has been earnestly investigating the subject of The Children and the Drink. The Bishop of Hereford was chairman of this committee, and the Archbishop of Canterbury contributes an approving preface to the pamphlet.

A new novel by Dr. William Barry is sure of a hospitable reception. His new story, "The Wizard's Knot," will be published next week by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is a tale of South Western Ireland; time, half-a-century ago. Though differences of race and religion form much of the texture of the tale, this is neither sectarian nor political. The Wizard's Knot is a tragedy, relieved by Irish humour and frolic, and excursions into folk lore and old custom. It will, we think, be found that Mr. Barry has been as careful in the elaboration of female character for this tale as for its predecessors.

Mr. F. Clifford Smith's A Daughter of Patricians, to be published by Mr. Unwin within a few days, is a topical novel, with French Canada for its scene, and for its motive the Quebec marriage law, about which there is just now much excitement throughout the Dominion. The nature of the law has lately been illustrated by the case of a M. Delpit, a Catholic, who married a Catholic, and who, wishing to be rid of his wife, procured, from Rome, the annulment of the marriage on the ground that the ceremony was performed, not by a priest, but by a Unitarian minister. The Roman verdict places the wife under the stigma of concubinage, and declares her three children illegitimate. One or two Roman Catholic newspapers of Quebec that have had the courage to remonstrate against the injustice done to the wife and children have been threatened by a Canadian Archbishop with a boycott. Into Mr. Clifford Smith's story the famous shrine of Sainte Anne—the canadian Lourdes—is introduced.

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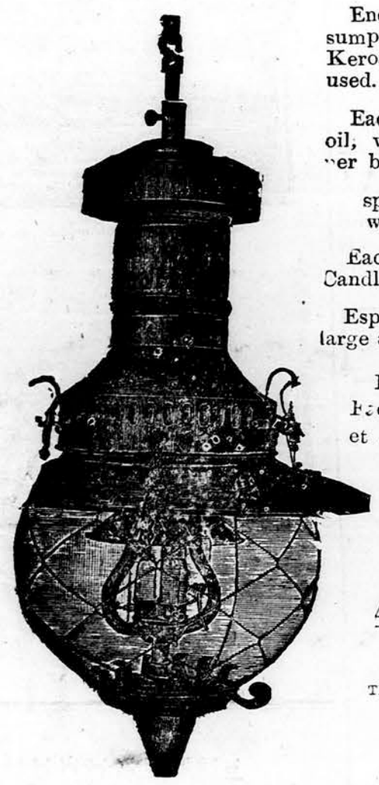

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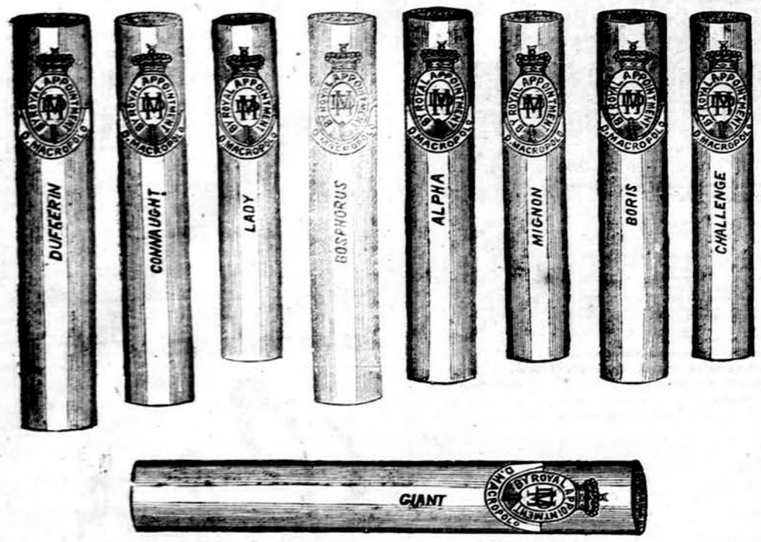

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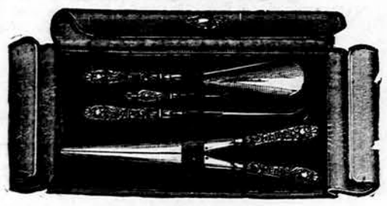
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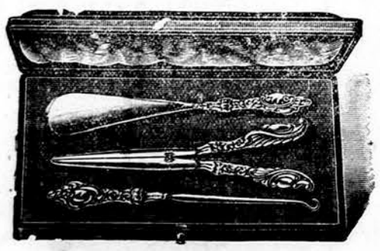
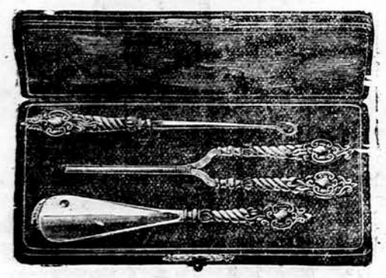

Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.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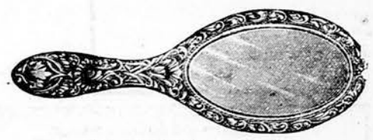
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Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

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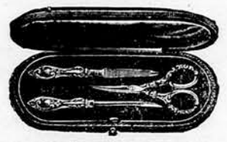
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Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

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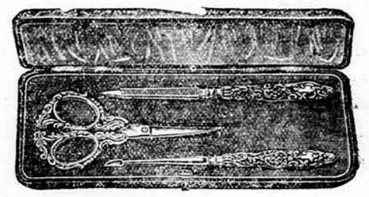
Silver and Plush Photo Frame. Rs. 25.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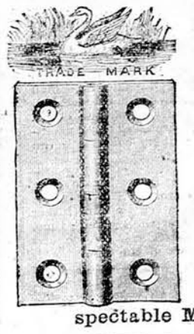

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